The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,497.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on the 29th March 1870, at noon.

	March 1870		April.
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Galle	5
„ Carwar	30	„ Negapatam	8
„ Mangalore	31	„ Madras	11
	April	„ Coconada	13
„ Cannanore	1	„ Vizagapatam	14
„ Calicut	1	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Beypore	1	„ Gopalpore	15
„ Cochin	2	Arrive Calcutta	17
„ Tuticorin	3		
„ Colombo	4		

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 28th March 1870, at on.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE new A. I. Screw Steamer BYWELL CASTLE, 891 tons register, 120 horse power, will be despatched hence about 5th proximo.

For Freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

CARWAR TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Via Suez Canal.

THE first class Steam Ship LADY CLIVE, 809 tons register, 100 Horse Power, expected at Carwar about the first week in April, will load as above.

For Freight, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Screw Steamer MILBANKE, 843 tons register, 150 Horse Power, Captain Smith, will be despatched hence about 5th proximo.

For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT via SUEZ CANAL.

THE A. I. Steamer FIRE QUEEN, 796 tons register, 180 Horse Power, Wm. DAY, Commander, will be despatched hence about 28th instant.

For freight only apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla		„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 21st March, 1870.

ITALIAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY RUBATTINO.

(Direct service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa. Cargo also booked to all other Mediterranean Ports with transhipment at Genoa.)

THE Steam Ship Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, intend to ESTABLISH a regular LINE of STEAMERS, between the above named Italian Port and Bombay, and with this view have already despatched to this port the first-class Steamer AFRICA, 1,500 tons, Captain Dodero, expected to arrive here on MONDAY, the 28th instant.

This steamer will accordingly be despatched hence on or about the 10th April, with first and second class passengers and general cargo to the following ports, viz. Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms under the Company's Floating Policy on goods shipped by their own Steamers.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lafitte, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 4th April, and will be followed by the EUROPE, Captain Martino, to sail about the 3rd May next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 8th March, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th March.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE MAGDALA, leaving 25th April, and the NEERA, 21st May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch EVERY MONTH a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY, and *vice versâ*. The new Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, Captain R. Streyskal, will leave Bombay for Trieste on or about the 9th April, and will be followed by the new Steamer APIS, 1,400 tons, on or about the 1st May.

These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck without Food.
To Aden	£16	£6 -15
To Suez	£28	£11-15
To Port Said	£30	£12-10
To Trieste	£40	£16-10

Cargo taken for Trieste direct, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa.

Besides the above direct line, there is a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versâ*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents grant also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE: First Class £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head. Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., First Class, £4-10; Second Class, £2-5. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare.

Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers,) Passengers from BOMBAY can book through to TRIESTE via ALEXANDRIA at the following rates, (not including Transit through Egypt):—First Class, £53; Second Class, £34, exclusive of wines.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 30, Medows Street.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Hurnee,	Malwan,
Unjunwell,	Vingorla,
Rutnagherry,	Goa, Panjim.
Jeytapoor,	

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE new Iron Ship TEVIOTDALE, 1260 tons, to sail the first week in April, has excellent accommodation for a few First Class Passengers. Apply to

FINLAY, CLARK, & Co.,
1 Forbes Street.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

FOR NEWCASTLE AUSTRALIA.

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship FLEUR DE LIS, 995 tons register, Commander D. Thompson, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will be despatched hence on or about the 26th inst.

For passage apply on board, or to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 22nd March 1870.

FOR LONDON.

(To Sail about the end of this Month).

MESSRS JOHN WILLIS AND SON'S magnificent teak-built Ship THE TWEED, AI 15 years, 1745 tons, William Stuart, Commander, under engagement to H. M. Government, has very superior accommodation for a few First Class Passengers, full particulars regarding which may be obtained of Captain Stuart on board The Tweed, or from

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents of The Tweed.

Bombay, 18th March 1870.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE of the FINEST QUALITY, Extra Dry Double Star, Gold Neck.

PAYNE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

STEAM and SAILING BARGES for HIRE.—The undersigned has always FOR HIRE, on very reasonable terms, a large number of STEAM and SAILING BARGES, each capable of carrying between 110 and 120 tons deadweight.

Special arrangements can also be made for discharging entire Cargoes of Vessels in Harbour with great despatch.

JAMSETJEE N. TATA.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 3rd March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per ORIFLAMME, Hughes, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Hughes will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents for Captain Hughes.

Bombay, 21st March 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of the following GOODS, arrived per ship CITY OF RICHMOND, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside to receive delivery at once, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Starkie, without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Starkie will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

S T | 164/318—155 Barrels Copperas, shipped by William Dickson & Co.

A B | 1/328—328 Do. Alum, shipped by Prescott Brothers & Co.

329 Do. do. do. do.

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents ship City of Richmond.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 28th March 1870, H. M.'s Steam Tug PEHLWAN, of 140 9/14 Tons and 45 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government; a deposit of 10 per cent is to be immediately paid down at the time sale, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 14th March 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 26th March, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA, (1,873 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain A. Parish, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 25th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
21st March 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Will be Published early To-morrow Morning,

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)	Rs. 12
Single Copy	Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

RHEUMATISM

may be quickly relieved by wearing

SCHMIDT'S FOREST WOOL,

A balsamic fibre prepared from the leaves of the Maritime Pine.

Undervests	each	Rs. 8 0
Socks	per pair	„ 3 0
Forest Wool in Wadding	per oz.	„ 1 8

D. S. KEMP & Co.

5 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the EAST INDIA SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the First day of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to pass the following Resolution:—

I. That the sale effected by the Directors of the Company's Ships "Mahabuleshwur" and "Benefactress" is hereby approved of.

And also to pass the following Special Resolutions:—

II. That inasmuch as the Resolutions to wind up the Company and appoint Liquidators, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th January last, was not confirmed, it is now resolved that the East India Shipping Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

III. That Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee, Nusserwanjee Manockjee, and Perozshaw Merwanjee be, and they are hereby, appointed Liquidators of the Company without remuneration.

IV. That the Liquidators have vested in them the power to compromise and all other the powers contemplated by Section 174 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th March 1870.

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at CHINCH BUNDER 1st ROW or STREET.—On THURSDAY, the 31st March, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 20th November 1867, by order of the Mortgagee, Kessowjee Toolseydass, on account and risk of the Mortgagor, Sha Gungajal Sudeo, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND partly belonging to the Government of India and partly Fazendaree belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperanga, with the message, tenement, or dwelling-house and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the northern side of the Chinch Bunder First Row or Street, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwur, entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1,382, and assessed under No. 19, containing by admeasurement 67 6/9 square yards, and containing by Fazendaree ground by admeasurement 56 4/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east side thereof partly by a passage and partly by the compound to the house of Pudumsey Dhunjee, on or towards the west side thereof by the Chinch Bunder First Row, on or towards the north side thereof by a public passage for sweepers, and on or towards the south side thereof by Chinch Bunder First Row.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

CIGAR LAMPS.

(TREACHER'S SPECIAL PATTERN FOR INDIA.)

TO SMOKERS, CLUBS, AND REGIMENTAL MESSES,

These elegant articles are an indispensable convenience.

Cash on delivery.	Credit
Rs. 25 0 and 32 0	Rs. 28 0 and 36 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE AERATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

- PURE AERATED WATER.
- SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens P.B.)
- POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
- CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
- AMMONIA, 10 grs.
- LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
- LITHIA POTASH.
- LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

THE NEW

VICTORIA THEATRE.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, MARCH 25.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

DONATO,

THE WORLD RENOWNED

ONE LEGGED DANCER,

THE GREAT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE SENSATION

OF

1865.

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

To be the most Extraordinary

TERPSICHOREAN PERFORMANCE

Ever executed by any living Artiste; received in all the Principal Theatres of Europe as the

GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE AGE,

Having had the honour of appearing before all the

CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.

SIGNOR DONATO,

Who recently concluded his engagement with

THE PASHA OF EGYPT,

After taking part in the Suez Canal Jubilee, has been induced to come to India for a

LIMITED NUMBER OF NIGHTS,

En route to

JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND ROUND THE WORLD.

Previous arrangements will preclude the possibility of Signor Donato extending his engagements to a period longer than advertised—in all, Eight Performances.

BOMBAY	TWO NIGHTS.
CALCUTTA	FOUR NIGHTS.
MADRAS	TWO NIGHTS.

A FULL BAND

AND

A SELECT TROUPE OF ARTISTES

WILL ASSIST SIGNOR DONATO

IN HIS

REPRESENTATIONS;

Signor Donato appearing in the first and second part of the entertainment in three of his Principal Dances:

PAS DE MANTEAU,

POT-POURRI DE DONATO,

AND

THE SAILOR'S HORNPIPE.

Doors open at 8-15; commencing at 9 o'clock.

Carriages may be ordered at 11.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 5	Stalls	Rs. 2
Boxes	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where plan of the Theatre can be seen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee .... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF LAUGHING.

There are three muscles to draw the mouth up, and only one to draw it down, which significance that we are to laugh three times as much as we cry. Laughing promotes digestion, by jarring the internal organs. Every organ fed by a hearty laugh. the human system requires exercise to maintain it in health, he produces a general to regulate the internal organs. Man's health. people resort to medicine to restore that which might be remedied. a young lady's Laughing equalises the circulation and the people laugh excitement of the system, highly conducive are smothered As an instance of this, observe the rosy hue. There are cheek after indulging in a hearty laugh. Some twist of in their sleeves, and some behind the door; these injurious. laughs, and are highly injurious to the system, ennui, many other laughs, such as the giggle, the snicker, to are the mouth, &c., &c., all of which are spurious, and The true and genuine laugh, which counteracts the blues, and many other complaints prevalent amongst those wh exiles in the *Gorgeous East*, will be administered by

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

FRIDAY, 25th MARCH 1870.

DO YOU LIKE TO HEAR A GOOD SONG?

Then go and listen to

Messrs. ABECCO, HERBERTE, AND BURTON'S

CHOICE VOCALISATION.

DO YOU INDULGE IN CACHINNATION?

Then go and *Larf* at

DAVE CARSON

AS THE

WONDERFUL TWO-LEGGED DANCER.

ARE YOU AN ADMIRER OF THE MUSICAL ART?

Then go and hear

Mrs. DAVE CARSON, Mons. SEMELADIS, AND Signor R. ABECCO,

IN THEIR

HARP, VIOLIN, AND PIANO PERFORMANCES.

ARE YOU A SATIRIST?

Then go and listen to the remarks of

DAVE CARSON

AS

GRANDFATHER BEN.

The Performance will conclude with the Laughable Farce, entitled,

THE YOUNG WIDOW.

For Programme see bills of the day.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 26th MARCH,

The Musical Burletta of

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT,

And the Burlesque of

BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PICTURE ROOM.

The following selection of Chromolithographs, especially selected, are at present available, the sizes given are the exact dimensions of the Pictures not including the mounts:—and any which may be chosen can be framed to order:—

STORMING THE CASTLE, after the popular picture, by Birket Foster, 13 by 26	Rs. 48 0
BERN CASTLE on the Mosello, after Richardson, 16 by 2	28 0
ARTRANI, near Amalfi, Gulf of Salerno, after Richardson, 16 by 27	28 0
AMALFI, after Richardson, 27 by 22	28 0
ST GOAR on the Rhine, after Richardson, 17 by 27	28 0
LAKE SCENERY, Landscape, after Pearson, 14 by 26	28 0
PORT MEDOC, after Pearson, 14 by 26	28 0
LAKE OF COMO, after Stanfield, 19 by 28	28 0
PALLANZA, after Rowbotham, 17 by 27	28 0
LANTERBRUNNEN VALLEY, after Rowbotham, 17 by 27	28 0
MONT BLANC, 17 by 25	28 0
HAPPY HOURS, upright figure, subject after Hill, 24 by 20	28 0
THE VILLAGE BELLE ditto, a good match to the above, 23 by 19	25 0
THE CAVE BENEATH THE HOLY ROCK AT JERUSALEM after Carl Haag, 14 by 20	25 0
HASTINGS, after Soaper, 13 by 25	25 0
THE JUNGFROU, after Richardson, 20 by 15	20 0
ON THE WEY, Eshing, Surrey, after Soaper, upright, 20 by 17¼	20 0
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VIEW FROM TAZNAULT, after Penly, 24 by 11	20 0
ULLESWATER, after Penly, 24 by 11	20 0
THE STEPPING STONES, after Holding, 13½ by 20½	20 0
THE CHURCH POOL, after Holding, 13½ by 20½	20 0
VARENNA, Lake of Como, after Rowbotham, 8½ by 23½	18 0
WHYMPFEN ON THE NECKAR, after Rowbotham, 9½ by 24	18 0
BRANBACK ON THE RHINE, and Castle of Marsberg, after Rowbotham, 9½ by 24	18 0
RETURNING FROM THE WOODS, after Bellows, 9½ by 20	25 0
COTTAGE IN THE WOODS. 13 by 18	20 0
MONARCO, after Witherby, 13 by 19	20 0
AUTUMN ON THE DOWNS, a Cattle piece, by Cooper, 11½ by 18	18 0
SUNNY DREAMS, a figure scene, after Birket Foster, 9½ by 14	15 0
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THE CONVALESCENT, after Birket Foster, 9½ by 14	15 0
LANE SCENE IN SURREY, 9½ by 17	15 0
RUSTIC STILE, after Birket Foster, 9½ by 17	15 0
PALLANZA, after Rowbotham, 12½ by 20½	15 0
LAGO MAGGIORE, ditto, 13½ by 20	15 0
DELAFORD PARK, near Iver, Bucks, after Harding, upright, 16 by 12	12 0
A PEACEFUL EVENING, after Birket Foster, 7½ by 10½	12 0
VIEW NEAR SOPHLEY, after Rowbotham, 7½ by 19	12 0
NAPLES, after Rowbotham, 7½ by 19	12 0
CEFALU, Coast of Sicily, after Rowbotham, 7½ by 19	12 0
LANGDALE PIKES, after Rowbotham, 8 by 18	10 0
THE BEACH ditto ditto	10 0
THE TRENT, after McArthur, 8 by 18	10 0
NOTTINGHAM PARK ditto ditto	10 0
VILLAGE BELLE, after Rowbotham, upright, 14 by 11	10 0
COME PRETTTY DUCKS ditto ditto	10 0
WINTER MORNING, Cattle, after Cooper, 6 by 12	7 0

NEW SCRIPTURE SUBJECTS.

The latest productions.

"SIMPLY TO THE CROSS I CLING," upright, 21 by 14½	40 0
HE SENT ME FROM ABOVE AND DREW ME OUT OF MANY WATERS, fellow to the above	40 0

NOTICE.—A number of Chromos, Lithographs and Engravings, more or less soiled, have been selected from the general stock for sale at very low prices, no reasonable offer refused in fact, for copies or for framing their value is little diminished.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

THE undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the following SHIPMENTS:—

Hennessy's Brandy, One Star	Rs. 21	per dozen.
Two Stars	24	„
Three Stars	29	„
Martell's Brandy, One Star	21	„
Two Stars	24	„
Three Stars	29	„
Boord's Old Tom	15	„
Venden Bergh's Geneva, Large Bottles	20	„
Small Bottles	12	per case.
Bass' Ale, bottled by Stone, Quarts	5 8	per doz.
„ „ Pints	3 8	„
Barclay and Perkin' Porter, bottled by J. W. Bridges & Sons, Quarts	4 8	„
„ „ Pints	3 0	„
Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts	4 8	„
„ „ Pints	3 0	„
Ale „ Quarts	4 8	„
„ „ Pints	3 0	„

"All orders from up-country will have careful attention, and the customary allowances will be made for Cash to wholesale Traders and Messes.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 10th March 1870.

CHARLES TOVEY AND SON'S WINES.

	1 doz. quarts.	2 doz. Pints.
CLARETS.		
Médoc Ordinaire C. T.'s No. 4	15 0	17 0
St. Emilion, C. Tovey's No. 3	20 0	22 0
St. Julien, ditto No. 2 C	24 0	26 0
St. Estèphe, ditto No. 2 B	30 0	32 0
Margaux, ditto No. 2	36 0	38 0
Charles Tovey's No. 1	40 0	42 0
BORDEAUX—WHITE.		
Haut Sauterne	25 0	27 0
BURGUNDIES—WHITE.		
Pouilly	25 0	27 0
Chablis	30 0	32 0
BURGUNDIES—RED.		
Beaune	30 0	32 0
CHAMPAGNES.		
Ay, Sec	26 0	28 0
Royal Bouzy, Très Sec.	33 0	35 0
Extra Dry Sillery Royal	40 0	42 0
Verzenay Imperial (Très Très Sec.)	45 0	47 0
Royal Bouzy in half pts., p. case of 4 dozs.	50 0	
Ay, ditto	31 0	
SHERRIES		
Pale Dry Dinner, C. Tovey's No. 3	24 0	
Choice Amontillado	28 0	
Very Soft, Fine, Dry No. 2	32 0	34 0
Very Choice Old Dry No. 1	40 0	42 0
3 Crowns Solera	44 0	46 0
La Perla	50 0	52 0
PORTS.		
Fine Fruity Old, Rich or Dry	30 0	32 0
Choicest Old and Dry	36 0	38 0
SPARKLING MOSELLES.		
Muscat Moselle	36 0	38 0
Die Blüme der Moselle	40 0	42 0
SPARKLING HOCK.		
Die Perle des Reins	40 0	42 0
COGNAC BRANDIES.		
Fine Pale, Vintage 1865	20 0	
Charles Tovey's No. 1	32 0	
HOLLAND'S GENEVA.		
Per case of 15 squares, Proof Spirit	26 0	
Per case of 12 squares, Proof Spirit	16 0	
BRITISH SPIRITS.		
Old Tom Gin	18 0	
Pure Unsweetened Gin	18 0	
Finest Irish Whisky	22 0	
Finest Islay ditto, very old	22 0	

OWEN & OKELL, Bombay,
Agents for Charles Tovey & Son.
Agents for Bengal.
Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Calcutta.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salome.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the only ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY AND Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

(Opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

Places of Business and Agencies.

Calcutta	Belatee Bungalo	
London	Offices and Bonded Vault, Mincing Lane.	
Paris	Rue de Bonde.	
China	Hongkong.	
„	Shanghai.	
Manilla	Strada Philipinas.	
Wine Districts	Coblentz.	Rheims.
	Moselle	Bordeaux.
	Frankfort O. M.	Cognac.
	Epernay.	

GUARANTEE—We wish it to be distinctly understood that in all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and that we engage to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

QUOTATIONS—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

DELIVERIES—Our deliveries will be in quantities of not less than 1 doz., excepting Liqueurs, which can be had in any quantity. Sample bottles may be had, and to the purchasers of 6 dozens and upwards there will be no charge made for the same.

OUR LONDON & BORDEAUX HOUSES—Those of our friends, desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied at home quotations.

CASH DEPARTMENT.—We would direct special attention to our Cash quotations which we have found so successful in Calcutta, whereby our friends derive all the advantages of a cash transaction, by obtaining their Wines at the very lowest remunerative prices. All orders to the Cash Department should be accompanied by a remittance, in the absence of which they will be transferred to the Credit Department for execution at credit rates.

ADULTERATIONS—We take the liberty of mentioning that there is a vast quantity of adulterated Wines shipped to this country which are offered at somewhat lower prices than those at which we can afford to sell pure ones; still, we are assured that good wines will stand their ground when fairly tested. Those parties, however, who vend "made up" wines, act very injuriously to the fair trader, and bring discredit on the merchant generally.

PAYNE & CO.'S

CHAMPAGNES.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

Credit		Cash.
32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw coloured, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
43 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very luscious and dry, a good Dinner Wine.	39 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvees of '55 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvee as above, but not so dry	40 0

PINTS.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

HALF PINTS of Champagne suitable for Overland traveller.

IMPORTANT.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
33 0	Winningen ditto 1862	30 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS

Reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market, and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0	Chateau Larose	20 0
34 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

*42 0	Red, very fruity, full flavour and effervescence, Best Brand	36 0
*42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk, best brand	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

BURGUNDY, STILL.

20 0	White Capsule	16 0
25 0	Red Capsule	20 0

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale, full flavoured, Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	23 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine, possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine, extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, recommended to invalids	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	42 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape), a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes), a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes), a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in Bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	† Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
40 0	Cognac, Highest Vintage, 15 years old	36 0

† This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
28 0	Sauterne 18 &	24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown on the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped Hollands Gin	20 0
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
*22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
*20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curacoa	35 0
Maraschino de Zara	37 0
Noyeau	35 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

8 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curaçoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	38 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsala Z	16 0
*22 0	Marsala X	20 0
*25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected. Orders now being registered.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.

SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

PAYNE AND Co.'s

FINE OLD PALE COGNAC

"GREEN VINE LEAF,"

Twenty-nine Rupees per dozen.

This pure pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brandy shipped to this market.

CHAMPAGNES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.

No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country, the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favor at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

PORT WINE, 1821 VINTAGE.

A SMALL BIN of 1821s. DECANTERED and sent out in cases of ONE DOZEN PINTS, at Rs. 38 per case.

A Vintage Wine of this class has never before been sent out to India for sale, and when it is known that the same Vintage Port realizes in the London market, wholesale, 120s. per doz. Quarts, the price it is quoted at here will not be considered high.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

GUINNESS'S XXXXX STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

AND

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1810.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

			Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)		74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	„	Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	„	„	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	„	„	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale........Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale........White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	23 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

			Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule	per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	„	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule	„	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule	„	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN........Green capsule	„	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac)......Red capsule	„	15 8	9 0
MEDOC........White capsule	„	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES.....Red capsule	„	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps,	at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green „	„ 19 „
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow „	„ 24 „

LEGGATT & Co.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of

BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard	per doz. Rs. 18
Baune	„ „ 16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

is extending its reputation.

Quarts .... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts .... Rs. 36 Pints .... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry .... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times of India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY,
1 Oak Lane, Fort.

Bordeaux (a sound Breakfast Wine	per doz.	qts	Rs. 8 0
Do	„	qts	„ 9 0
Do (old)	„	qts	„ 10 8
Do do	„	pts	„ 6 0
St. Estephé Medoc (recommended)	„	qts	„ 12 8
St. Julien do	„	qts	„ 13 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 7 8
High Wines from			Rs. 14 to 30 0
Sherries from			„ 16 to 24 0

BRANDY.

Hennessy's 3 Stars	per doz.	Rs. 30 0
Do 2 do	„	25 0
Do 1 do	„	22 0
Martell's	„	23 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Champagne Manuel & Co., Rheims, opened by a new system patented	„	qts	„ 30 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 16 0
Old Tom (Swaine & Bords)	„	pts	„ 16 0
Whisky (Irish)	„	pts	„ 15 8
Maraschino	„	pts	„ 18 0

BEER.

Bass's Beer, Bottled by Stone	per doz.	qts	Rs. 6 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 4 0
Tennents Beer, 1st quality	„	qts	„ 5 0
Do do do	„	pts	„ 3 4

PORTER.

Tennent's Porter	per doz.	qts	Rs. 5 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 3 4
Vermouth Noilly Prat	„	qts	„ 15 0
Do do	„	pts	„ 8 4

Bills paid within one month of delivery will be considered as Cash Payment, and we shall allow 2 per cent. discount.

We guarantee the quality of the above Wines, and Spirits and agree to take back any of our Goods not suiting the buyer.

All orders from up-country for Oilman Stores, Tobacco, Cigars (Havannah), Olive Oil, will be promptly attended to.

Price List on Application.

NOTICES.

CASH PRICE LIST.

SOUNDY & COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

BEG to call attention to the reduced prices quoted, and which are for CASH ONLY. To prevent unnecessary correspondence a remittance should accompany orders. Illustrated catalogues free by post, on application.

DESPATCH BOXES.

TRAVELLING DESKS, TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, &c. &c.

	Rs.
The "ALLIANCE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK, having three folds or openings, presenting a most convenient slope for writing, and allowing a large space for documents, with the following fittings:—cash book and journal, blotting book, two patent inkstands, a supply of paper and envelopes, ivory rule, paper knife, eraser, penknife, scissors, silver pencil and penholder. In best grained Russia, lined with Morocco, fitted with new patent spring lock, and enclosed in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 6½)	108
The "ARMY AND NAVY" DESPATCH BOX, with three folds or openings, fitted with stationery, cutlery, &c., as above, in best Russia, lined with Morocco, new patent spring lock, in solid leather outer case (size 15½ by 11 by 7)	100
The "LADIES" PRESENTATION WRITING OR DESPATCH CASE (size 12 by 9½ by 5), rounded top, covered with green Morocco, gilt Grecian design, lined with satin-wood, sunk handle, long tubular hinges. Mordan's lock and fastenings, all richly gilt and engraved, fitted with best stationery, cutlery, ivory and silver articles, two inkstands, Morocco blotting cases, &c.	84
The "UNIVERSITY" DESPATCH BOX, with writing slope, and tray for stationery, highly finished, in best Russia leather, size 16 inches	84
The "GLADSTONE" DESPATCH BOX, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 7 in. high, a convenient and portable Desk, with ample space for envelopes and paper, fitted with inkstands, pen-tray, blotting book, the opening forming a writing slope, lined with Mahogany, covered with best Roan leather, with Sunk handles	40

TOURISTS' COMPANIONS, OR TRAVELLERS' WRITING CASES.

LARGE OCTAVO TOURISTS' CASES, with safety ink, light box, paper and envelopes, and loose blotting book, size 9½ by 8 by 2½ inches:—

	Rs.
In Turkey Morocco, lined Roan, gilt double-action lock, or in Russia .... from	18
The STUDENT'S WRITING CASE octavo, fluted Roan, double-action lock fitted	10
THE ELGIN WRITING CASE .... Cash price	22

The Elgin Writing Case, from its compactness, lightness, and comprehensiveness, supersedes the ordinary despatch boxes and desks in travelling. It is so constructed that it can be expanded and contracted at pleasure. The Elgin Writing Case possesses all the advantages of the Despatch Box, being at the same time only one-third its weight and size. For travelling or campaigning has been pronounced "the best Writing Case ever invented."

TOURISTS' EXPANDING CASE, very compact in arrangement, Russia, lined Roan, with gilt double-action lock	20
TOURISTS' QUARTO CASES, as above, size 11½ by 8½ by 2 inches, in Russia, with gilt double-action locks	36
LADIES' PRESENTATION QUARTO CASES, in Russia, gilt elegant, lined with best French watered silk, gilt handle plates, extra gilt and engraved locks, a superb case for presentation	52
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASES, FOOLSCAP size, fitted, admirably adapted for Indian use, with double-action lock	30
SOLID LEATHER WRITING CASE, large OCTAVO size, lined French Morocco	21
TRAVELLER'S QARTO WRITING CASE, in French Morocco with lock	10

"AS EASY AS A B C—AS SAMPLE AS 1 2 3."

THE A B C PATENT DESPATCH BOX.

	Rs
No. 2. 13 inches by 8 inches, and 6½ inches deep, Japanned Tin, with Lock	24
No. 3. 10 inches by 7½ inches, and 6½ inches deep, in cloth	8

TRAVELLING or DRESSING BAGS, &c.

For Ladies or for Gentlemen.

Handsomely fitted Bags, fitted with Glass Bottles, with Silvered Tops, Comb and Brushes, Cutlery, &c., with abundance of Room for Sundries or Clothes, forming a most complete and convenient Travelling Companion.

First size, best Morocco, 80 Rs.
Large size, best Morocco, 120 Rs.

	Rs
BAGS or VALISES for Travelling, in strong leather .... each from	8
Neat Hand Bags or Travelling Bags with Strap, for Gentlemen .... each from	8
Grained INK-BASKETS of very elegant form, in "COURIER" ... lined with Silk, finished in the best manner, beautifully fitted. Rs. 26, Rs. 34, and	38
LEATHER WORK BOXES, fitted, covered Morocco, with best Morocco ... style, in three sizes ... baloon shape, Morocco and	42
LEATHER WORK BOXES, Embossed border, very ...	12
The "TATTING" Companion and fitted ... Silk, fitted ... instruments, Cutlery, &c.,	36
Very Elegant Ladies' WORK ... Morocco, with sunk handle, beautifully finished,	18
ELEGANT CASES, fitted with ... for Ladies' use, in Russia leather gilt mounts	12 14
Ladies' HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, with three bottles, in Morocco leather, lined with Silk	18
Ladies' GLOVE BOXES, Morocco, with ...	
Ladies' SCENT CASES, Morocco covered, with ... lock, with spring at the back of the lid ...	

DESKS, WRITING SETS, and WORK BOXES

An elegant assortment in Walnut-wood, Rose-wood, Coromandel-wood, plain or inlaid, or richly ornamented with Metal Mounts in new and elegant styles.

	Rs.
Walnut-wood WRITING DESKS, brass bound, lined with Leather	11 and 18
Walnut Wood ditto, round top, inlaid, 12 and 14 inch	20 and 28
REGENCY DESKS, Walnut, inland with Tulip-wood	18 and 22

SPLENDIDLY ORNAMENTED

ENVELOPE BOXES AND BLOTTERS,

EN SUITE,

Suitable for Presentation, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 120 per set

	Rs.	Rs.
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Walnut-wood, Round top, inlaid with fancy-wood, fitted and lined with Silk	10,	15 and 20
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Flat Top, beautifully inlaid		23 and 26
Ladies' WORK BOXES, Coromandel-wood, gilt "ROPE" pattern, with Wedgwood Ware Medallion centre		
BOOKSLIDES, in solid Walnut, Satin-wood, Amboyna-wood, plain or carved, single or double Slides, each from.	5	to

PLAYING CARDS, CHESS & DRAUGHT BOARDS, &c.

	Per Pack. Rs. as.	Per Dozen Packs. Rs. as.
Good serviceable PLAYING CARDS	1 0	10 0
Superior PLAYING CARDS	1 8	15 0
Extra Fine PLAYING CARDS	2 0	20 0
Very Highly Finished PLAYING CARDS	2 8	25 0

THE ROYAL GAME OF BEZIQUE.

	Rs. as.
Two Players—Two Packs of Cards, two enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete	4 0
Three Players—Three Packs of coloured Highlander Cards, three enamelled Leather Markers, Guide and Rules by Cavendish, contained in an ornamental Cloth-covered Case, complete	6 0

SOUNDY AND COMPANY,
HUMMUM STREET.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product

OF THE

BEST GRAPE-WINE

FROM THE

COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beet-root, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (after the cider or perry has been drawn off,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of Calamus Aromaticu, and sundry chemical flavourings, are sold in India under the names of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to well known celebrated French brands, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure large and extortionate profits.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, for cash only supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of

PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.

(Warranted Cognac Bottled.)

	Per Dozen	Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1	„	34
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2	„	23
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac)	„	22
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand)	„	32
• KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac)	„	36

• An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a Tone and Softness which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour as well as wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIA

SOLID PIANOFORTES

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany. From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.

From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY AND Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10p.ct	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	605
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	167½
5,256	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,500
20,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	320
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,000	25	12½	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
10,000	25	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,550
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 50	Elphinstone Land	1,025
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	655
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	165
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,000
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	260

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	197
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	209

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	70	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	19
5	85		Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1½
...	...		East India Bank's	15–16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112¾
Five per cent	107¾
Four per cent	95¾
Five per cent. (Public Works Loan)	102¾
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103¾
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106¾
5 years' do. do.	102
x per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	108
Do. Do. Market Rate	107½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs.	10-6
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-4
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	106-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196-76

CALCUTTA.—19TH MARCH, 1870.

Government Securities—4 per cents sold at Rs. 94-14 and 94-12 or 5-2 to 5-4 discount, the large amounts at the lower figures. 5 per cents of 1855-57 were bought at Rs. 107-2 and 107-4.

In shares, the following transactions were reported :—

Port Canning Land Investment &c., Co's shares, a good number at Rs. 270, for cash.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 24.

Ward, Colonel, 8th King's Regiment, on leave, from Nusserabad.

Scott, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Khundwa.

Tilford, Captain, 60th Rifles, on medical leave, from Benares.

Garrett, Captain, Royal Artillery, on furlough, from Agra.

Graves, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, from Agra.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, March 24.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

General Order, No. 97, dated 9th February last, is cancelled; and Captain E. H. Ashe, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on medical certificate for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board in England under the Furlough Regulations of 1854. Major W. Creagh, Staff Corps, 2nd in Command 19th Regiment N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for eighteen months from the 23rd May next, under Rule 9th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon R. C. Thorp, M.D., having been permitted to resign the appointment of Acting Civil Surgeon at Ahmednuggur, his services have been placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The leave of absence on medical certificate granted by G. O. No. 64, dated 26th January 1870, to Lieutenant J. L. Fagan, Staff Corps, is extended to the 21st February 1870, on the same account.

Lieutenant George Bruce Simpson, of the Staff Corps, having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain from 11th March 1870, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

The promotion of Mr. Visram Ramjee Ghellay to the grade of Sub-Assistant Surgeon, notified in General Order No. 155, dated 23rd February 1870, is to have effect from 23rd September 1869.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868 :—

Colonel G. W. M. Hall, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 3rd Regiment Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant H. E. Ryves, Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Cavalry, Lancers.

Captain J. Barry, of the Bengal Invalid Establishment, Barrack Master, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, is permitted to proceed to Australia and New Zealand, with leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1796.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major L. C. Barton delivered over charge of the Rewa Kanta Political Agency to Mr. J. C. Hall on the 8th inst., before office hours.

Captain C. Grant received charge of the Arab Chiefs confined in the Fort at Asseerghur on the 14th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Vishwanath Sudasheo, Head Carkoon to the Mamlutdar of Talooka Newasee, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd Class in the Ahmednuggur District.

The Honourable A. B. Warden, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed fifteen months furlough to England from the 14th of May next under Chapter 1st of the Rules of 1869 for regulating leave of absence to Judges of the High Court.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. E. Jacomb having returned to the Presidency on the 27th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the two years' furlough granted him from 7th March 1868 is cancelled.

The two years' furlough granted to Mr. G. Waddington, First Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur, is to have effect from the 28th instead of from the 29th instant.

Mr. T. Bousanquet, C. S., acted as Junior Collector from 10th July instead of from 30th December last.

Mr. J. B. Richey, Talookdaree Settlement Officer, Guzerat, is allowed two years' furlough to England from the date of the departure of the second Mail in April next, under Section 7, Chapter I., of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, Acting Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, has been allowed special leave for six months, under Section 23 of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules of 1868, from the 19th instant.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Harrison, Assistant Mint Master, Bombay, is allowed twelve months' leave of absence to proceed to Europe under Section 11, and Clause I. of Section 20 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of 1864.

Mr. I. G. Hynes to act as Assistant Mint Master during Mr. Harrison's absence.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. William George is confirmed in the appointment of Foreman Boiler-maker from the 25th August 1867.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—24TH MARCH.

London...	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 6s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 1s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
land	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.	
pool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
utta .. Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton	
tta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
a'ritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Euphrates (s)	Sharpe	Calcutta, March 11.
	Haddon Hall	Faithful	London, Dec. 1.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, March 21.
	H. M. S. Jumna	Picard	Suez, March 7.
	Dacca (s)	Boyts	Beypore, March 23.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Bulwark	Kelly	Rangoon.
	Monsfer	Nacoda	Persian Gulf.
	Wolfville	Coulter	Baker's Island.
	Coromandel	Dow	Zanzibar.
	May Queen	Brown	Calicut.
	Thames	Patterson	Akyab.
	G. R. Mosle	Kuck	Rangoon.
	Shaool Hamid	Nacoda	Tuticorin.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer Phlox, to Coast and Goa.

Ship Eastern Bell, to Liverpool.

Ship Cathcart, to Liverpool.

Ship Jane Law, to Liverpool.

THE HOOGHLY.

DEPARTURES.

Mar. 19	Rangoon (s)	——	.....	——
	Madras (s)	——	.....	——
	Otthona	——	.....	——
	Indian Empire	——	.....	——
	Andromeda	——	.....	——

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MARCH.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, the time tables of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, Steamer time tables, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information to travellers.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—Programme of the THIRD CONCERT to be given in the Town Hall on SATURDAY Evening, 26th instant :—

PART I.

Organ Solo	Prelude	Bach
Chorus	Gloria 12th Mass	Mozart
Violin Solo	Meditation	Gounod
Solo (Tenor)	He counteth all your sorrows	Mendelssohn
Chorus (Ladies)	La Charita	Rossini

PART II.

Part Chorus	Offertorium	Gaensbacher
Solo (Soprano)	Rejoice greatly	Handel
Trio for Soprano	Alto and Bass	
Solo (Baritone)	L'air d'Eglise	Stradella
Chorus	Hallelujah	Handel

The Concert will commence at 9 o'clock precisely. Tickets of admission (Rs. 10 each) may be obtained at the Town Hall on SATURDAY from the Society's Clerk.

ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

JONES—March 19th, at Ballygunge, Catherine, wife of Mr. T. Jones, Head Accountant, Central Office of Account, P. W. D., Bengal, aged 39 years and 10 months.

HOUGHTON—March 16th, at Calcutta, Catherine, the infant daughter of H. L. Houghton, aged 8 months and 14 days.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

LOCKWOOD—LATEWARD—March 17th, at the Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Rev. O. Dene, B.A., Edward Dowdeswell Lockwood, Bengal Civil Service, to Emily Harriette Agnes, only daughter of the late Thomas Lateward, Esq.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

CONDON—March 19th, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. H. Condon, Esq., officiating Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1870.

IT appears that our ideas on the subject of the Persian Gulf Squadron had been to some extent anticipated. We learn, on what we consider reliable authority, that the recent visit of H. M. S. Forte and Commodore Sir Leopold Heath to Kurrachee was made chiefly to examine carefully the capabilities of that port as a station for the Persian Gulf squadron, and as a general naval depôt. We trust the Commodore has been able to make a favourable report, and shall hope to see some speedy action taken in the matter. We hope also the defenceless state of that important port will not be lost sight of, and that a well-considered scheme for some harbour defences will form part of the arrangements. It is surprising that no steps have yet been taken with that view, but the point should certainly no longer be shelved if Kurrachee is to become a naval depôt.

The position of Kurrachee, just opposite, as it were, to the disturbed country of Oman, is admirably adapted also for a station whence our cruizers could issue forth to intercept the homeward Arab slave fleet off and below Rasal Hadd (the easternmost point of Arabia), and such an important consideration as this latter ought to have considerable weight. We assume that it is well known to Government that comparatively few slaves are brought directly into the Gulf: the majority being landed either at Soor, Khorjeramah or close to the southward of Rasal Hadd, and thence marched across Oman to the ports on the south side of the Gulf. All attempts at suppression of the slave trade by cruizing outside the Gulf appear to have been entirely suspended since the abolition of the Indian Navy. If, as we imagine, this plan affords the most reasonable prospect of crushing this nefarious traffic, we can imagine no head quarters more advantageously situated than Kurrachee.

The salubrity of Manora, more especially, is beyond question; indeed we can hardly understand how its advantages as a sanitarium have been so long overlooked. Excellent water too has been, we understand, recently discovered in considerable quantity by the Harbour Works Department, and we believe that fortunately the whole of the ground is still in the hands of Government.

To the officers and crews the relief of visiting Kurrachee, after the fearful heat of the Gulf, would be incalculable. While on this subject we should like to ask why the great Indian troopships cannot embark and disembark their troops direct at Kurrachee. The expense of sending regiment after regiment backwards and forwards to Bombay from Kurrachee must be immense—and after all Kurrachee *is* nearer to Aden than Bombay is, whatever any one in authority may say to the contrary.

YESTERDAY His Excellency the Governor opened the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and unveiled the statue of its founder. The ceremonial was simple and direct to the purpose, but was marred, either by the defective acoustic properties of the hall, or by some unfortunate arrangement of the furniture. The speakers were either not heard at all, or only heard imperfectly, much to the regret of the audience. We are inclined to believe that the glass chandelier in front of the platform was the chief offender in obstructing the transmission of sound. Partly to this cause we must attribute the fact that the excellent address read by the Hon. A. D. Sassoon was not heard. Had it been, every one would have admired the feeling and appropriate way in which he spoke of David Sassoon. The speech of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald was more distinctly heard, and as usual it was eloquent and to the point. Bombay may be always sure of a powerful champion when he speaks in her behalf. As to the building itself, it is a good example of Bombay architecture, but still open, as regards the interior decoration, to some improvement. The statue of David Sassoon, a fine specimen of Woolner's art, is a noble work, and fitly adorns the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute.

The opening of this building is one of those incidents which mark the progress of our City; for although the institution has been founded for years, it can scarcely be said to have had a roof over its head until now. The very publicity of the present site and the beauty of the fabric will conduce to its prosperity, since it will be constantly before the eyes of men, and will not run the risk of verifying a proverb, not always, though often true—"Out of sight, of mind." Bombay has long needed, not a rival, but a succursal to the Royal Asiatic Society. The subscription to that useful library is at least high enough to shut out large numbers even of those who could profit by its treasures of learning and its many sources of amusement. Beyond the wealthy folk who can, or think they can, afford this luxury, there are, we may say, thousands who relatively stand just as much in need of books, converse, lectures, as the select few who are members of an erudite society. It is to the varied multitude, not included in the category mentioned, that the Mechanics' Institute will prove a boon; and probably, on the average, they will derive advantages from their humbler association comparatively as great as the learned derive from their noble society. And year by year the persons likely to frequent the Sassoon Institute will certainly increase. Life in the Fort and its neighbourhood will have for them a new centre, and the rays of comfort, parting from it, will also visit and enliven remote abodes. Much, of course, will depend upon the system of management; upon the scope of the attractions offered; upon choice of times and seasons; upon accessibility and the promptitude of service; upon the degree in which the managers are guided by liberal and enlightened views. It should never be forgotten that recreation, in India, is quite as important as instruction; and that, to succeed in accomplishing their objects, care must be taken by the managers to mingle the agreeable with the useful. The bulk of the members, although not past the age of learning, will certainly be past the age of severe application to study, or even attention to dry subjects of dissertation, and the great aim to be kept in view for them will be to make the Institute a pleasant place of healthful amusement. A policy of this kind need not interfere at all with higher aims of education, and every possible facility should be afforded to those who desire to make the most of the instructional means which the Institute may provide. After all, it will be as a place of meeting for all classes and castes that the institution will be most valuable; an intellectual and social Exchange, beyond the boundaries of business; a common ground where the humanities and amenities of life can have free play within the bounds of decorum. It may be assumed that the more attractive sex will not be excluded from the benefits of the place; on the contrary, we may trust that they will share in advantages to which none in India have so good a claim, and will adorn its every-day life, as well as its lectures, entertainments, and conversaziones with their presence.

Finally, we may say that the institution will long remain a monument to the great heart of its founder whose statue lends an additional grace to the hall. Mr. Ellis will see with pleasure a work in which he took a prominent part, brought to a successful ending, and it is a felicitous incident that Sir Seymour Fitzgerald should have put the last touch to a building of which Sir Bartle Frere laid the foundation stone. Mr. A. D. Sassoon cannot but have been proud of an occasion which redounds to the honour of his house. He, himself, has increased his claim to public recognition by a fresh gift. Not limiting his munificence to the donation of a lakh to the High School, he has given a quarter of a lakh to furnish the public with an organ—a more felicitous present he could not have made, or one which will appeal more eloquently to the feelings of Bombay. Happy is the city which numbers such public-spirited men among her children!

THE envoy from Yarkand left Lahore for Calcutta on the 14th instant.

THE Duke of Edinburgh, while at Benares, made large purchases of "brazen idols" as well as of *lotahs* of various sizes, which H. R. H. intends to take home.

MR. JUSTICE WARDEN of the Bombay Bench takes fifteen months' furlough to England from the 14th May. As our readers are aware he does not mean to return to India.

BEFORE leaving Bombay the Duke of Edinburgh ordered that a copy of the "Cruise of H. M. S. Galatea, 1867-68," should be sent to the library at the Sailors' Home, and we learn that the gift has been received.

THE new repealing Act of Mr. Stephen will remove from the Indian Statute Book, either entirely or in part, no less than 198 enactments, of which 16 are English Acts of Parliament, and the remaining 182 enactments of the Indian Legislative Councils.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh has made the following donations to Calcutta institutions, through Major O. T. Burne, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy :—To the Sailors' Home, Rs. 1,000; to the Seamen's Mission, Rs. 300; to the Free School, Rs. 200; to the District Charitable Society, Rs. 500.

THE section of the railway from Phillour to Jullundur opens for passenger and goods traffic on the 1st proximo. Excepting the hour's drive from Loodiana to Phillour, there may now be said to be uninterrupted railway communication between Calcutta and the Indus nigh Mooltan—a distance, as the engine runs, of upwards of 1,500 miles.

THE fact that the name which came to Bombay in one of Reuter's telegrams as "Count Montalam," was telegraphed from Kurrachee to Allahabad and other parts of India as "Count Montalembert," seems to confirm our supposition as to who was meant. A correspondent, it will be remembered, suggested it might be Count de Montholon whose death it was intended to report.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

THE "Pioneer" says—"Mr. George Dickson, of the Bank of Bengal, has obtained six months' further leave, for the purpose, it is said, of designing a plan for converting the present Bank of Bengal into the 'Bank of India.' A correspondent assures us that the Secretary of State has expressed his general approval of the scheme. If so, there is a good prospect for the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal. Mr. Dickson will leave England for India in October next." We have no reason to think the statement in the above, as to a prospect of such a scheme being approved, at all likely to be correct.

THE SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE inauguration ceremony of opening the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute and the unveiling of the statue of its founder, David Sassoon, by His Excellency the Governor, took place yesterday afternoon. After an address by the Hon. Mr. Sassoon, Mr. Arthur Crawford, President of the Mechanics' Institution, replied, accepting the trust; and after an address from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, His Excellency the Governor delivered a speech, and declared the Institute open. He then unveiled the statue of David Sassoon, which was much admired by the ladies and gentlemen present. We shall give a full report of the proceedings to-morrow.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPAIN.

LONDON, 21ST MARCH.

Advices from Madrid state that an exciting scene occurred in the Cortes on Saturday last. The Unionists, Republicans and Absolutionists combined against the Ministerial Finance measure 8938 (sic) which was carried by a majority of seven.

Admiral Topete has left the Ministerial Bench and the resignation of Senor Serrano is expected.

General Eccopa, Prefect of Revenue, has been assassinated.

OBITUARY.

In the obituary of the week the names of Mr. T. W. Wylie and the Marquis of Alsa appear.

FRANCE.

TRIAL OF PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

LONDON, 22ND MARCH.

The trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte commenced yesterday.

A letter from the Emperor to M. Ollivier has been published, requesting him to prepare a draft of the new Constitution, embodying all political reforms and enlarging the powers of the Corps Legislatif in order to put a stop to the immediate desire for change.

SPAIN.

The resignation of Admiral Topete has been accepted.

The transport Himalaya has arrived at Portsmouth.

OBITUARY.

Mr. L. Roden is dead.

ITALY.

LONDON, 23RD MARCH.

Contrary to previous announcement, the Pope refuses to admit the representatives of the French Government to the Œcumenical Council.

FRANCE.

Another strike has occurred at Creuzot.

THE IRISH PEACE PRESERVATION BILL.

The Bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland, on being read a second time, passed by 425 votes against 13.

THE COTTON CROP IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

FROM H. Rivett-Carnac, Esquire, Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars, to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; dated Calcutta, 18th March 1870.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward copy of a letter from the Assistant to the Cotton Commissioner, West Berars, showing the exports of cotton towards Bombay up to the 6th instant.

Compared with the same period last year, the falling off in the exports is very considerable. But as mentioned in former communications, the season was a late one, and it is to be noticed that the figures are about the same as those of the year before last, when also the season was unusually late.

2. I find that on the 12th of March 1868, in forwarding to you the return of cotton exports up to the 7th March 1868, I addressed you as follows :—

"During the fortnight, 3,966 full-pressed bales, 23,169 half-pressed bales, and 24,698 dokras, or about 13,800 kandies of cotton, have been sent off from the stations, giving for the season a total of

Full-pressed.	Half-pressed.	Dokras.
16,016	43,866	75,071

or about 35,100 Bombay kandies of cotton. During the corresponding fortnight last season, 10,600 kandies of cotton were exported. But the total exports *for the season* are still low compared with last year's, standing at 35,100 kandies to 48,100 kandies."

The deficiency was made up by large supplies later in the year, and it may fairly be hoped that the same may occur this season also.

3. The large increase in the number of full-pressed bales will hardly escape your attention. Although but a small portion of the crop has as yet gone forward, the number of full-pressed bales already despatched this season nearly equals the total number of the full-pressed bales of last year.

4. Even up to the date of the last advices from Central India, the weather was hardly perfectly settled. Hingunghat had been visited by thunder-storms, and on the day His Excellency the Viceroy opened the Khangaon Railway, the weather was stormy and rain fell in the neighbourhood. In fact such a persistently unfavourable season has seldom been known, and there is no doubt that the crop has suffered severely from the repeated attacks of the rain and cloudy weather. Those who saw the specimens of cotton plants affected by the blight, which were exhibited at the Court-House at Khangaon on the day of the official opening of the line, will be able to realize what damage can be caused to a cotton field by a few cloudy days. Further enquiries lead me to believe that the views expressed in my last letter regarding the out-turn of the crop, will not be found to be far from the mark, and that we must count on a falling-off this season of about one-fifth. Taking the annual exports of these provinces towards Bombay at from 250,000 to 275,000 bales, we must not, then, expect to export more than from 200,000 to 220,000 bales this year. I shall be glad to find that my estimate is below the mark. I am also glad to be able to think that your Chamber is in possession of all the evidence on which this opinion is founded, and that you will, perhaps, have no great difficulty in judging of the correctness or otherwise of my views.

5. I regret to notice that some delay occurred in the opening for traffic of the Khangaon Branch Line, which, as you are aware, was formally opened by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 4th inst. In consequence of an accident, it was necessary to close the line for a few days. Most stringent orders were issued regarding the completion of the work, and on Monday last the first train-load of cotton started from Khangaon to Bombay. In the next return of exports I hope that the new Khangaon station will show well on the list.

6. In order to avoid delay in the statistics reaching your Chamber, during my absence in camp, instructions have been issued to the Assistant, West Berar, to forward direct to your Chamber (independently of my own reports) copies of the fortnightly statements of cotton exports.—I have, &c.,

HARRY RIVETT-CARNAC,
Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars.

FROM A. J. Dunlop, Esquire, Assistant to Cotton Commissioner, to Harry Rivett-Carnac, Esquire, Cotton Commissioner for the Central Provinces and the Berars; dated Akolah, 14th March 1870.

SIR,—I have now the honor to submit the accompanying statement shewing the exports of cotton by railway this season up to the week ending 6th March, as compared with the exports last season up to the same date.

2. You will observe that the exports this year fall short of those of last by about 89,000 bales, but business was fully two months later in commencing this year, and I am in hopes that the decrease will, in some measure, be made up for by good receipts in the months of April and May.

3. There is so much difference of opinion, that it is difficult to form a very decided estimate of the crop. The "*Furree*" crop is undoubtedly a short one, and will probably soon be exhausted; but to counterbalance this, the villages to the south in the Bunnee country are said to be full of cotton, and I see no reason to change my estimate of 175,000 bales from Berar.

4. Cotton is coming in freely to all the markets. The receipts at Khangaon have now topped 40,000 bhojahs, and Sheogaon has also been unusually well supplied, as many as 2,000 bhojahs* having been received in the first week of the month.

5. Prices are declining, owing to unfavorable accounts from home. The rate paid in Khangaon two days ago varied from Rs. 72 to Rs. 84 per bhojah, according to quality.—I have, &c.

A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant to Cotton-Commissioner, West Berar.

STATEMENT shewing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the G. I. P. Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1869 up to the 6th March 1870, as compared with the quantity exported up to the same date in the Season of 1868-69.

	From 1st October 1869 up to 6th March 1870.			From 1st October 1868 up to 6th March 1869.		
	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras	Full Pressed.	Half Pressed.	Dokras.
Nagpore	......	178	920	......	......	623
Boree	......	......	......	......	......	......
Scindee	......	......	......	......	......	295
Wurdah	2,211	8,489	25	4,278	13,807	1,099
Poolgaon	......	3,360	153	......	3,918	1,536
Chandoor	......	137	171	......	2,690	285
Badnaira	11,211	4,844	132	13,140	23,653	881
Moortizapore	......	1,972	356	......	7,865	1,816
Akolah	......	2,053	733	......	3,790	3,293
Sheogaon	4,801	7,922	4,198	8,535	25,917	[illegible]
Nandoorah	15,157	3,253	895	12,546	25,747	[illegible]
Mulkapore	......	......	719	......	......	[illegible]
Khundwah	......	......	1,215	......	......	4,319
Booranpore	......	......	1,490	......	......	3,410
Total	34,380	32,208	11,007	38,499	107,387	39,853

Total	1869-70	1868-69	
Full-Pressed	34,380	38,499	
Half-Pressed	32,208	107,387	
Dokras	3,669	13,284	
	70,257	159,170 bales.	Decrease this season, 88,913 bales.

(Signed) A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant to Cotton Commissioner.

[* The bhojah is about one-third of a Bombay kandy, or 3 bhojahs make 2 bales.—H. R. C.]

INDIAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BILL.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of the present Bill is to give effect to the conclusions that have recently been adopted by the Governor General in Council, and concurred in by the Secretary of State, as to the steps to be taken for reforming the weights and measures of British India.

These conclusions are contained in the following extract of a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State :—

"We therefore consider that the new unit of weight should be a ser equal to the kilogramme, or 2·205 lbs. avoirdupois, and

That a system of decimal multiples and subdivisions of the unit of weight should be accepted as a fundamental part of the new scale to be recognized by law. We are, however, of opinion, for the reasons stated by Mr. Strachey in his Minute, that other multiples and subdivisions should not be prohibited wherever their continued use appears to be demanded on considerations of present convenience and expediency, and

That while it is desirable that the new system of weights should be brought into general use as speedily as possible, it should not be forced on any class of the community until such class is to some extent prepared to accept it. The best preparation for the general adoption of the new weights will undoubtedly be their introduction and authoritative use in the public departments of the Government which are so widely scattered over the whole of the country.

"We therefore propose

That the new unit of weight with a system of decimal multiples and sub-divisions, should be authoritatively adopted in all departments of the Government, by all municipal bodies, and on the railways, as soon as practical convenience will admit."

In an earlier part of the same despatch, the following remarks were made as to the reasons that led the Government of India to the conclusion that immediate measures of reform were needed :—

"The perusal of the voluminous papers which are now before us has satisfied us that an immediate reform of Indian weights and measures is urgently required. On this point there is no difference of opinion among all the authorities that have been consulted.

"The existing diversity of weights and measures in this country is a most serious evil and reform is needed, as observed by our honourable colleague, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, not only to facilitate and simplify commercial operations, but also as an essential preliminary towards the suppression of the fraudulent practices which are now so common among retail dealers."

The whole of the documents, on the consideration of which the Government of India adopted these views, were published in the *Gazette of India* on the 18th February 1869, and in that collection of papers will be found at length the arguments which led the Governor General in Council to the conclusion that is was not expedient to introduce the weights of Great Britain in India, and that the unit of the metrical system was more suitable, and should be preferred.

It is apparent that the introduction of uniform weights and measures into a country so large as British India, and having a population so little educated, must be a task of much difficulty, and must in practice be spread over a considerable period of time. Every step in the change must be carefully watched, and great freedom of action must be permitted to the Government to prevent serious inconveniences.

The Bill proposes to declare what shall be the new standards and units of weight and length that are eventually to be adopted. The executive Governments is to be empowered to frame scales of weights and measures based on these new standards and units, which are to be regarded as the authorized weights and measures of India.

But although the new authorized weights and measures will thus be defined, their use will only be made obligatory by specific orders of the executive Government, and then only under certain limitations.

The use of the new weights and measures may be made obligatory on Government departments, and municipal offices, and railway companies, when the Government is satisfied that proper standards are made available for the use of these departments, offices, and companies. Of course it will also be an essential preliminary that the new weights and measures shall be provided for use before any of them are introduced.

For the community generally, no power is taken to make obligatory the use of the new measures, but only of the new weights. Further, the general obligatory use of new weights in any locality can only be required when the Government has been satisfied, after a public local inquiry, that introduction of the new weights is expedient. It will necessarily be an essential point in such an inquiry to ascertain that the locality is furnished with the means of providing the new weights to all persons who will be compelled to use them, and it will therefore be obligatory on the Government to see that a sufficient supply of the new weights is available for sale before the compulsory powers given are carried into effect.

Experience shows that, to ensure proper regularity and accuracy in the weights and measures of any country, a system of verification and inspection is necessary. To carry out these duties, officers are to be appointed, to be termed wardens, and to these only is to be entrusted the power of putting in force the penalties imposed under the new law.

These penalties will only take effect after they have been specially made applicable in any locality. They provide small fines for selling or using the new authorized weights when correct, unless they have been verified, and somewhat higher fines for using incorrect unverified weights of the authorized description, or unauthorized weights after the compulsory use of the new weights has come into operation, as well as for neglecting to submit weights for periodical verification.

Powers are proposed to be given to the Governor General in Council to make rules to regulate various details of administration relating to the system under which weights and measures are verified. Such rules have been universally found to be necessary. In England they are supplied by a large number of legal enactments, but in other countries it has been thought better to leave such matters to the executive Government, and this course it is proposed to follow for India.

(Signed) R. STRACHEY.

The 7th March 1870.

BOMBAY.

"E. Z."—It is not possible to answer the anonymous letter of E. Z. in the columns of this journal.

RAO OF CUTCH.—On Wednesday His Highness the Rao of Cutch paid a visit to Mr. Kessowjee Naik.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—During last month ninety suits were filed in the Small Cause Court, under the extended jurisdiction.

THE Judges of the High Court have permitted the adjournment for six weeks from the 20th April next of the Civil Courts in the Rutnagherry District.

POOR BOX.—The Chief Magistrate of Police acknowledges with thanks the sum of five rupees from "Lucius Confucius" for the Fort Police Court poor-box.

THE CASE AGAINST JOHN MAHON.—The further hearing of the case against John Mahon, a sheriff's bailiff, has been adjourned till Wednesday the 29th instant.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON BATTY has been appointed to act for Surgeon McKenzie, Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, during the absence of the latter officer on the leave granted him.

A HINDOO, named Rama Yessoo, while digging earth at Mahaluxmee fell from a height of about thirty-two feet, and was severely hurt. He was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

WE understand that the children of the Byculla School of Bombay, and that of the Branch School at Poona, will be removed to Khandalla, and that they will be accommodated in the Government barracks during the hot season.—*Poona Observer.*

MR. H. DUGGAN has been appointed Inspector of Police, 1st class, in Ahmedabad, vice Mr. Fowler; Mr. G. Fowler to be Inspector of Police, 2nd class, in Kaira; and Mr. Sheik Hoossein to act as Inspector of Police, 2nd class, in Kaira, during the absence on leave of Mr. G. Fowler, or until further orders.

DONATO THE ONE-LEGGED DANCER.—The Bombay public will have an opportunity to-night at the New Victoria Theatre in Grant Road of seeing this performer. It is well known that he caused a great "sensation" when he appeared in England, and we hope he will have no occasion to complain of want of patronage in Bombay.

THE talooka of Ankola, transferred by notification in the Revenue Department, dated the 9th instant, from the Nassick to the Ahmednuggur district, shall from and after the 1st April 1870 be included within the local jurisdiction of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sungumnair, in the Ahmednuggur district.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

MR. J. H. C. DUNSTERVILLE, Supernumerary Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment S. M. C., having passed the prescribed departmental examination in surveying and the vernacular language, is entitled, from the 7th of February last, to the higher rate of pay, as sanctioned by the Resolution of Government, No. 1724, of the 1st of May 1868.

ADDRESS BY ANOTHER DUSTOOR TO THE DUKE.—We learn from a native paper that Dustoor Pestonjee Byramjee Sunjana presented an address in Pehlvi and Zend, with its translation in English and Gujrathee, to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. We have already published the translation of a similar address presented by Dustoor Jamaspjee Minocherjee.

INSTANCES having occurred of Civil Servants returning to duty without having procured the usual last pay certificates from the India Office, and in order to prevent the recurrence of such omissions, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, to call the attention of Civil Servants to the necessity of their obtaining such certificates before leaving England.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL BRITISH MEDICAL SERVICE.—The following transfers are ordered :—Apothecary J. Roach, No. 17, from 2-21st Regiment, to general duty, Poona Circle. Assistant Apothecary W. Roan, No. 66, from E-9 Royal Artillery, to Indian Medical Department. Assistant Apothecary J. Gallagher, No. 83, from general duty, Presidency, to detachment 66th Regiment, Hydrabad, Sind. Assistant Apothecary C. Rozario, No. 85, from general duty, Presidency, to general duty, Mhow Circle.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An adjourned Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Dhobie Talao, on the body of a Seedee who, on the 4th February last, fell from the poop of the Arab ship Sultanee and received a fracture of the skull, in consequence of which he was conveyed for treatment to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he died on Monday last. Verdict—"That the deceased died from disease of the brain caused by a fracture of the skull, but that there is no evidence before this jury to say how or by what means the fracture was caused."

AN APPLICATION TO SUE IN FORMA PAUPERIS.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday before Mr. O'Leary, Mr. Cleary made an application on behalf of one Macdonald, mate of the ship Evening Star, that liberty be granted to him to sue *in forma pauperis*. Mr. Cleary said that Macdonald now lived in the Sailors' Home, having no money to support himself. He had a claim against the master of the ship for about Rs. 781, but the latter refuses to pay the same on the ground that he has a counter-claim against the mate for some goods lost in Hongkong. The Judge granted the application.

ON Tuesday morning instructions were received by R. White, Esquire, the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, from the Secretary to Government, to the effect that the Raja of Sawuntwaree (Rewa Khants) would leave Bombay by the ordinary morning's train, and that he would arrive at Poona at 3-50 P.M. Consequently the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan communicated the matter to the Brigadier-General Commanding Poona, to make the necessary arrangements for furnishing a guard of honour as also for the firing of a salute of nine guns on the arrival of the Raja, upon which the Brigadier General ordered a guard of honour of sixty rank and file, under the command of a native officer, with the band and colours from the 23rd Regiment N. I., and likewise ordered the Royal Artillery stationed at Wanoorie to fire the salute. After the arrangements were completed, the Agent for Sirdars, it would appear, received a telegram from Bombay intimating that the Raja had foregone his intention of visiting Poona. In the meanwhile, the guard of honour was on the platform of the railway and the Royal Artillery had fired the salute at the time appointed and after all this trouble the train came in without the raja, and the guard of honour presented arms and the band struck, when a railway official stopped the rest of the proceedings, when they returned to their lines.—*Poona Observer.*

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 22nd March, was 303, being 19 more than in the preceding week, 125 less than the total of the week ending 23rd March 1869, and 143 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 37 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Section or Sub-Section.	Population by Census of 1864.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Respiratory System.	Digestive System.	Accident & Violence.	Total (including disease not specified here.)	Total of reported births in the week exclusive of Still-born.
Colaba	19,161	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Fort, Southern	2,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	39,258	...	2	...	4	1	1	...	11	1
Esplanade	7,869	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Market	75,402	3	3	...	6	3	3	...	21	5
Mandwee	41,152	1	4	...	4	2	4	...	23	...
Chuckla	41,442	6	4	...	3	10	3	...	33	...
Oomburkharee	63,020	4	5	...	5	5	...	...	25	6
Dongree	60,259	...	5	...	1	2	4	...	15	8
Dhobeetalao	71,795	1	4	...	1	2	3	...	16	...
Phunuswaree	22,529	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	7	...
Bhooleshwur	50,282	...	4	1	1	4	2	...	17	...
Kharatalao	23,454	2	6	...	...	2	1	...	13	3
Koombarwara	23,085	...	5	...	5	...	3	1	18	3
Khetwaree	29,177	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	5	...
Girgaum	21,505	...	5	...	2	1	...	...	11	...
Chaoputee	6,184	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...
Walkeshwur	10,094	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mahaluxmee	9,144	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mazagon	21,784	...	2	...	1	2	1	...	6	...
Tarwaree	9,462	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
Kamatheepoora	81,675	1	12	...	1	4	3	...	29	1
Parel	7,002	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	6	...
Seoree	5,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seo	12,078	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	5	2
Mahim	19,459	...	2	...	...	1	3	...	6	...
Worlee	10,211	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...
Harbour	32,582	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...
Non-Resident and Unknown	....	2	2	...	1	3	2	4	16	...
Bombay	816,562	21	84	1	33	48	42	9	303	37
Mean of the corresponding weeks in the preceding 5 years.		51	218	18	19	43	35	8	446	

The following statement shows the number of deaths in the different races or castes :—

Race or Caste.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nerv. System.	Res. System.	Dig. System.	Accidents and Violence.	Total, (inc. disease not specified here.)	Total reported Births ex. of Still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c	1	3	1	3	2	...	...	16	1
Brahmin	1	1	...	1	3	1	...	11	...
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhatia	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	5	...
Hindoo of other Caste.	7	47	...	14	20	26	4	146	15
Hindoo out-caste	1	5	...	3	2	1	...	17	3
Mussulman	9	19	...	4	17	8	2	71	10
Parsee	...	...	...	5	1	2	1	13	3
Jew	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Native-Christian	...	7	...	...	2	1	...	11	2
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
European	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	6	1
Negro-African	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Races	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	21	84	1	33	48	42	9	303	37
Corresponding week 1869	84	110	23	30	73	41	7	428	61

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE s. s. PHLOX, Captain Baker, arrived yesterday from the Coast and Goa with a general cargo.

THE s. s. EUPHRATES, Captain Sharp, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE SHIP HADDON HALL, Captain Faithful, arrived yesterday from London with a cargo of sleepers and iron for the G. I. P. Railway, and the following passengers :—Mr. Oliver Chalk, and Mr. Robert Wilson.

HONOURS BY THE SHAH OF PERSIA TO A BOMBAY CITIZEN.

THREE years ago H. M. the Shah of Persia honoured Hajee Zamal Abadeen Shirazee of this city by presenting him with a royal dress of honour and a firman conferring on him the title of Ameen Oottoojjar. The Shah has since been pleased to bestow on him the Persian order of the Sun and Lion of the fourth class, and the Hajee on Monday last, the chief Mahomedan holiday of Nowroze, gave a grand public entertainment at his bungalow at Oomercarry, where a great number of Persian nobility were present, among whom were H. H. Aga Ali Shah Jallalooddeen and the Consul General and others, and at which the Hajee wore the insignia presented to him.

ARRIVAL OF THE JUMNA.

H. M. S. Indian troopship Jumna, Captain Picard, arrived in Bombay yesterday afternoon. She left Suez on the 7th and Aden on the 15th inst. The Jumna brings in all 49 officers, 11 officers' wives and 9 children, 948 men, 75 women and 85 children. The following are the details of the troops with the names of the stations to which they will be ordered :—16 officers and about 550 men for the Bombay Presidency, comprising the left wing of the 66th Regiment for Kurrachee and Hyderabad, and about 50 men of 3rd Hussars for Ahmednuggur *via* Dhond. These will proceed to Kurrachee by the s. s. Dalhousie. There are also 50 men of the 1/8th Foot for Nusserabad. For the Madras Presidency the Jumna brings about 350 men, comprising 90 of the 16th Lancers for Bangalore, 90 of the 1/1st Foot for Cannanore, 50 of the 1/21st Foot for Bangalore, 20 of the 46th Foot for Bellary, and several Artillerymen for the Cartridge Factory. These detachments will proceed to Beypore in the steamers Earl Canning and Lord Elphinstone. The 4/25th R. A., 1/11th Foot, 36th Foot, 107th Foot, and 15th Hussars send in all about 40 men for the Bengal Presidency and these will proceed by train.

The following are the officers and families brought by the Jumna :—

1-66th Foot—Major J. Galbraith, Captain T.E. Soady, Captain and Mrs. W. Sanders, Captain G. Priestley, Mrs. Priestley and four children, Captain R. J. Stewart, Lieutenants W. H. Meellath, W. A. D. Mackinnon, G. G. B. Creswell, J. C. M. Pigott and M. C. Wood; Ensigns E. H. Fosbery, G. C. Wilmer, and R. V. E. Stephenson; Asst. Surgeon J. McCrery, Staff Asst. Surgeon H. Scott and Mrs. Scott, and Asst. Surgeon W. L. Eames.

Officers of other Regiments—Lieut. G. Gosselin, 76th Regiment; Lieut. and Mrs. McKay and Captain Monkton, Royal Horse Artillery; Ensign J. O. Fitzgerald, 2-19th Regiment; Assistant Surgeon S.J. Killery, Mrs. Killery and child; Staff Cornet W. W. Unett, 3rd Hussars; Captain T. Phillips, 18th Hussars; Captain G. Churchward, 16th Lancers; Captain J.C. Forster, 1-3rd Foot; Lieut. W. Bidge, Mrs. Bidge and two children, 45th Foot; Captain G. C. Pherry and Lieut. J. J. Davy, 105th Foot; Lieut. Cosnet, 1-1st Foot; Assistant Surgeon, S. J. Killery, Staff Assistant Surgeon F. B. Scott, 18th Hussars, Ensign E. E. Maloney, 2-12th Foot; Captain D. R. Vandeleur, 5th Lancers; Vet. Surg. W. Sartin, Royal Artillery; Lieut. C. Chapman, Royal Horse Artillery; Ensign N. Fenwick, 2-60th Foot; Ensign R. H. Gilmore, 92nd Foot; Ensign E. T. Murray, 2-25th Foot; Ensign W. P. Newall, 41st Foot; Ensign Menzies, 92nd Foot; Captain H. Beal, 38th Foot; Captain T H Josselyn, 96th Foot; Lieut. E.R. Cokar, 106th Foot; Captain and Mrs. Henderson and Lieut. G. R. Atkinson, 85th Foot; Quarter Master and Mrs. Teevan, 11th Hussars; Lieut. Whish, 85th Foot; Captain H. N Kipper, wife and child, 2-12th Foot; Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. Symonds, Royal Horse Artillery.

A number of Naval officers were expected by the Jumna, but they will come in the Malabar or Euphrates.

The troopship Malabar will, it is expected, arrive here on the 1st and the Euphrates on the 8th April. The Jumna will sail on the 15th prox. with the 77th Regiment for England.

FORT POLICE COURT.—24TH MARCH.

(Before JOHN CONNON, Esq.)

THEFTS.—A Mussulman was charged with stealing a silver watch case, and was sentenced to receive eight stripes.—A Mahomedan was sentenced to receive ten stripes for stealing two currency notes for ten rupees each, belonging to Cassum Jackeria.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—24TH MARCH.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFT.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing a gold ornament of the value of Rs. 50, and was sent to jail for six months.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

WE have just received the appended report of the shooting for the prizes of the Rifle Association of Western India. We have sometime ago published a report of the first day's shooting.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, 15TH FEBRUARY.

The first prize fixed for this day was the Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association. In shooting for this prize it is customary to impose the use of Government rifles and ammunition on all competitors, but on this occasion the custom was put aside, and gentlemen who desired to fire were allowed to use their own Government pattern rifles (mostly London Armoury make). All who tried the rifles obtained from the Arsenal pointedly declined to shoot with them for any prize. Hence the infraction of a customary, and, ordinarily, fair rule. The scores were as follow :—

Names	200 Yards	500 Yards	600 Yards	Total.
Mr. Dudley	2 2 2 3 3	0 3 2 3 2	3 3 2 0 R	[illegible]
Mr. Brown	2 0 0 3 0	0 2 0 0 0	Retired	7
Mr. Ashley	2 0 3 3 2	3 2 0 2 3	2 2 3 4 2	33

The second prize was an "All Comers" Sweepstake for Enfield or Sinder rifles, and this also fell to Mr. Ashley. The scores were

Names	200 Yards	Total	Tie shots
Mr. Dudley	0 0 3 2 3	8	...
Mr. Brown	3 2 2 0 2	9	0 2nd takes 3rd.
Mr. Ashley	0 2 2 3 2	9	2 Wins, takes 2/3rd.
Mr. Belville	0 2 0 0 3	5	...

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 17TH FEBRUARY.

The only prize set down was a £10 Silver Cup open to any one in connection with the National Association, and to naval and military officers of any flag. Only four men entered, and they are all R. A. W. I. men. Mr Ashley, who was shooting with a borrowed rifle, retired before the close of the match, and Mr. Beynon's rifle, after shooting wildly at 600 yards, gave way utterly at the cleaning shot before commencing 800 yards. The scores made are appended :

Names	300 Yards	600 Yards	800 Yards	Total
Mr Beynon	3 3 4 4 3	2 2 3 3 4	......	...
Mr Gahagan	3 3 3 3 3	4 2 0 3 3	0 4 4 4 3	42
Mr Dods	3 3 4 4 4	3 3 3 4 3	3 4 3 4 3	51
Mr Ashley	3 3 2 3 3	0 3 3 3 0	2 4 Ret:	...

Passing over the fourth day's prizes, which are mentioned later on, we come to Tuesday, 22nd ultimo, when Consolation prizes worth £16, and Rs. 75 for a sporting match were offered. Not even one entry was made for the first, so we may infer that the beaten men in previous matches were not violently dissatisfied with fate.

The second match was for double-barrelled sporting rifles, three guess distances within 150 yards, open to all comers. Target two feet square; bull's-eye four inches square. The practice was very indifferent, Mr. Cross, R.N., was first with 22 points, Mr. Beynon. second, with 20; Mr. Welti, third, with 9, and Mr. Maclean, R.N., fourth, with 2.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY.

The first match was for double-barrelled sporting guns. Distance sixty yards. Target same as in last match. Competitors to come loaded to the firing point; and after each pair of shots to carry rifle and all appurtenances round a post 50 yards off. Mr. Beynon fired with a breech-loading smoothbore and, during his five minutes, ran seven hundred yards and fired six pairs of shots which scored 29 points. Mr. Welti fired with a muzzle-loading smoothbore and during his seven minutes ran eight hundred, yards and fired seven pairs of shots, which scored 19 points. The other competitors were literally nowhere.

The second match was also for double-barrelled sporting weapons. Distance 75 yards. Target a white ball about eighteen inches wide. The ball was made to move like a pendulum—with a swing of thirty feet—and the time allowed for firing was barely four seconds per shot. Mr. Beynon won the prize by scoring five hits out of ten shots.

FIFTH DAY, SATURDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY.

This day was devoted to a match open to bluejackets and marines of Royal Navy ships in Bombay Harbour at the time, and to non-commissioned officers and men of H. M.'s 2nd Foot. In respect of numbers this one is, beyond comparison, the best match this season, thanks to the energetic conduct of one of the Forte's officers.

The 2nd Queen's was represented by 31 men, and the R. N. squadron by 28 blue jackets and marines. Distances 200 and 400 yards, 3 shots at each distance. Hythe position. The Royal Navy men fired with Suiders, and the soldiers used long Enfields. Space does not permit the insertion of all the scores, so we only give those of the winners.

Clarke, Boatswain's mate H M S Forte.........18 points, all hits 1
Bryant, Capt forecastle. H M S Nymph..... 17 ,, ,, 2
Leighton, Serjeant......... 2nd Queen's Regt. 17 ,, ,, 3

SIXTH DAY, TUESDAY, 1ST MARCH.

The only prize fired for was that presented by H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Distances 300, 500, and 800 yards, 5 shots at each distance. Open to members R. A. W. I., to members of H. M. Civil Service, and to officers of H. M. Naval and Military services. Only four men entered, and they are ordinary members of this Association. Here are the scores :—

Names.	300 Yards	500 Yards	800 Yards	Total.
Mr. Gahagan	2 2 2 3 2	4 3 3 4 2	3 0 0 3 4	37
Mr. Dods	3 3 4 4 3	4 4 4 4 4	3 3 3 3 4	53
Mr. Ashley	4 3 3 3 3	2 4 2 4 4	3 3 4 4 4	50
Mr. Beynon	4 3 3 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 3 0 4	53

Mr. Dods and Mr. Beynon fired very closely up to end of second range, but at the fourth shot at last range the second man, who seemed carelessly confident, missed the target altogether, and the result was a tie between him and Mr. Dods. On shooting off at 800 yards, each gentleman made two bulls'-eyes, when further competition was prevented by falling darkness, and the result was an open question.

SEVENTH DAY, SATURDAY, 5TH MARCH.

This was the last day of the meeting. The first event was the Association Challenge Plate—value £30—to be won two years running before becoming any one's property. Distances 400, 600 and 800 yards. 5 shots at each distance. Position—kneeling at 400 yards, any at 600 and 800. Kneeling is a decidedly uncomfortable position for any man who is not finely made, and in this match Nos. 3 and 4, who are not sparely made (they will not, we hope, resent the observation) illustrated its inapplicability to fine practice by missing the target once. The scores were as follows :—

Names	400 Yards	600 Yards	800 Yards	Total
Mr. Ashley	4 4 3 2 4	2 3 4 4 3	4 3 4 4 3	51
Mr. Dods	3 3 3 4 4	4 3 2 4 2	4 4 4 4 4	52
Mr. Gahagan	R 3 3 4 2	2 2 2 0 0	3 3 3 3 2	32
Mr. Beynon	3 3 0 4 4	3 4 4 4 4	2 3 4 4 4	50

The second event was a continuation of the tie which took place on 1st inst. The wind, which was uncertain during the Association Plate Match, had by this time become so puzzling, that the tie was not decided until each gentleman had fired five shots. Mr. Dods scored R. 4-3-3-0 : total 10. Mr. Beynon's score was R. 4-3-3-4 : total 14.

Thus ended the most sparsely attended meeting on the records of the Rifle Association of Western India. Ample publicity was given here and in Poona to the proposed matches, and the prizes were made as handsome as the funds would permit. Either people in Bombay do not care or have not time for rifle-shooting, or their admiration for not the least attractive of manly sports is languid indeed. But an attempt will be made, we understand, before next season to charge the "laisser aller" now unfortunately so prevalent, and to develop by a more attractive regimé the love of rifle-shooting which even in Bombay is probably largely, but certainly latently existent.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 24th, 12-28 P.M.—Cable communication right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line right to Europe. Latest date of messages received at Kurrachee from England via Turkey, private 22nd March, 5-40 P.M.; via Russia, service, 21st March, 2-45 A.M.; private, 21st March, 9-40 P.M. Europe via Turkey, 21st March, 1 A.M.; via Russia 21st March 7 P.M. Egypt, 21st March 5-35 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 22nd March.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 23rd March.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 23rd to 8 P.M. of the 24th March is as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	4 0	0 10
,, Calcutta	15 39	10 5

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—

Marine Christa Gheorhin, from Manchester.
Maclee Stearns, from Liverpool.
Eduljee, from Calcutta.
Dhunna Oka Shuraie, from Erinpoora.
Nowrojee Nanabhoy, from Poona.
Gavin Martin, from Nusseerabad.
Maneckjee, from Calcutta.
Blanchet, Brig Dauphin, from Galle.
Maddula Abpanna Raghuriadhudass Ramchordass Cothee, from Rajahmundry.
Saik David at Bengalpore, from Calicut.
Abdool Aly and Company, from Nagpore.
Roza Gookur, from Vingorla.
Dayabhoy Moteechund Harrackchund Sootarchall, from Nassick.
C. J. Carna, from Rangoon.
Cherrookoory Ramunah, from Dowlaishwarum.
Mrs. Cooke, care of Post Master, from Mhow.
Captain Home, Royal Engineers, from Jubbulpore.
Colonel Nuthall, from Madras.
Faue, from Mooltan.
Vandoo Muckaujee, from London.
Soorjee Manjee, from Julgaum.
Furdhoonjee Bhurjodjee, from Surat.
Moonseef Hajuruthmea Loowarchal, from Broach.
Luximbhaee Mistrine, Bapoo Selunkur Warry, from Baroda.
Bushappa Bhoja, Moorasasett's chawl, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Trimbuck Gubajee, care Nanabhaee Hurridass, High Court Vakeel, from Ahmednuggur.
Rampertab Todee, from Calcutta.
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.
Ramjee Rowjee, Chich Bunder, from Kurrachee.
Mamledar, from Oomrawuttee.
Ananth Pandurung Sett, Koombar Tookady, Ketwady, from Mangalore.
Hajee Shaik Taylor, Sindree Mohulla, from Joongshai.
Ramchund Oomed at Goochee chailee, from Deesa
G. Loyes, from Leith.
Calicut Mamoo, from Calcutta.
Captain Henderson, 85th Regt., Troopship Jumna, Lahore.

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GRADATION LIST OF JUDGES AND ASSISTANT JUDGES,

CORRECTED UP TO 8TH MARCH 1870.

Holder of substantive appointment and date of grade appointment.	Holder of acting appointment if any vacancy and date of grade appointment.	Date on which acting vacancy will terminate.	Cause of vacancy.
Judges, 1st Grade, Salary Rs. 2,325.			
Mr Richardson. 16th Feb 1869			
Mr Grant......... do			
Mr Mac Tier ... do			
Hon Mr Hobart do			
Mr Shaw......... do			
Mr Kemball .. do			
Mr White 16th Apr 1·69			
Mr Pinhey,* 5 July 1869	Mr Bosanquet, 5th July 1869.	1870 2 Aug	Mr. Pinhey is acting as Judicial Commissioner in Sind, vice the Honourable M. Melvill. (a)
Judges, 2nd Grade, Salary Rs 1,800.			
Mr Bosanquet* 16th Feb 1869	Mr Hunter, (b) 5th July 1869.	1870 2 Aug	Mr. Bosanquet acting for Mr. Pinhey.
Mr Coghlan ... do			
Mr Sandwith* 10th Apr 1869	Mr Spens, (c) 10th April 1869	1871 May 26	Mr Sandwith took furlough for two years from 26th May 1869.
Joint Judge, Salary Rs 1,800. These appointments are not in grades.			
Baron Larpent			
Senior Assistant Judges, Salary Rs 1,200. These appointments are not in grades			
Mr Hunter*..................	Mr Naylor.	1871 May 26	Mr. Hunter acting for Mr. Bosanquet.
Mr Spens*	Mr Watt.	1870 2 Aug	Mr Spens acting for Mr. Sandwith.
Assistant Judges, 1st Grade, Salary Rs 900.			
Mr Daniell* 16 Feb 1869.	Mr Tagore, 8th March 1870.	1870 20 Dec	Mr Daniell took furlough for ten months and fourteen days from 6th February 1870.
Mr Naylor* 10 Apr 1869.	Mr Scott, (d) do	1871 May 25	Mr Naylor acting for Mr. Hunter.
Assistant Judges, 2nd Grade, Salary Rs 800.			
Mr Phillpotts* 16 Feb 1869.	Mr Lyon, do	1871 9 Jan	Mr Phillpotts is acting for Mr Macpherson, who has gone on 20 months' leave from 9th May 1869.
Mr Watt* .... do	Mr Baker, do	1870 2 Aug	Mr Watt is acting for Mr Spens.
Mr Tagore* 10 Apr 1869.	Mr Ayerst, do	1870 20 Dec	
Assistant Judges, 3rd Grade, Salary Rs 600.			
Mr Lyon*, 16 Feb. 1869.	Mr Candy,(e) do	1871 9 Jan	Mr Tagore acting for Mr Phillpotts.
Mr Scott* 8 Mar 1870.	Mr Cordeaux, (f) do	1871 May 25.	....

NOTE.—Of the fixed incumbents those marked * are acting in other appointments or on leave

(a) Mr Pinhey's appointment to 1st Grade has not been formally made, nor is that of Mr Bosanquet to act for him in that grade. Mr Bosanquet has been appointed to act as Judge at Tanna, vice Mr Pinhey, from 4th March 1868.

(b) Mr Hunter has been appointed to act as Judge of Rutnagherry from 8th January 1869.

(c) Mr Spens has been appointed to act as Judge of Canara from 10th April 1869.

(d) Mr Scott has been appointed to act as Extra Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad from 12th April 1869.

(e) Mr Candy has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge at Ahmedabad from 22nd June 1869.

(f) Mr Cordeaux has been appointed to act as Assistant Judge at Tanna from 8th February 1870.

INSOLVENTS.

PETITIONS have been presented by the undermentioned persons to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI. :—

Adumjee Ebrahmjee, a milkman.

Damodhur Dewchund, a metta in the service of Cooverjee Culianjee.

Adum Mahomed, and Esmail Adum Jan, dyers.

Aderjee Oooverjee, a merchant and a broker.

Shaik Melobux bin Shaik Curimbux, and Shaik Ally, bin Shaik Babun, dealers in spices.

Motabhoy Anunta, an English writer.

Ebram Ladd, and Hoosein Ebram, the first-named insolvent is unemployed, and the second is a hack buggy driver.

Gunoo Ramjee, and Casibaee, woman, the first-named insolvent is a blacksmith and the second a milk vendor.

Khoja Kumal Mahomed, a metta in the employ of Sallay Mahomed Goolam Hoossein.

Jamnadass Vizlall, a general merchant.

William Donovan, (European,) a storekeeper.

Poonjia Runmul, who lately traded in partnership with Dewjee Poonsey and Poonjea Gungadhur as a cotton merchant under the name and firm of Vurdman Dewjee; and now in the service of Malsey Dewjee.

Gungaram Ladjee, and Jeejee, firewood sellers.

Dayaram Bhoocundass, a Guzerathee writer.

Keroba Chintsmon, and Wasoodew Chintamon, the first-named insolvent is a Hindoo priest, and the second an English writer.

Palonjee Pestonjee, an English writer.

Khutri Mahomed Dosa, a dealer in silk clothes.

Gungaram Ramchunder, a goldsmith.

Husonally Esmuljee, a sewer of gunny bags.

Goculdass Shamjee, a rice merchant.

Peerbhoy Mowjee, a general merchant.

THE DISPUTE REGARDING THE GAEKWAR'S CAMP.

THE hearing of this case was resumed yesterday morning by Mr. Nana Morojee in the Fort Police Court.

Mr. Chalk appeared for the prosecution: Mr. Peile for the defence.

Mr. Hutchinson was recalled for cross-examination, and he first, in reply to Mr. Peile, said it was not correct, as stated in a letter by Messrs Thacker and Chalk, that defendant had admitted before witness, Mr. Spencer, and others, on the 3rd, that the Rs. 2,000 had been duly paid in advance by Kristnarao. When defendant told him in his house that no money had been paid, Kristnarao and Rowjee were standing in the room five or six feet off.

Mr. Magistrate—You are asked if they could hear what passed between you and defendant; say Yes or No.

Witness—I can't say.

The Magistrate—Don't answer every question in that way. When a simple question is asked you are expected to give a direct answer.

Witness—I might as well say I don't know his capabilities of hearing.

Mr. Peile—Then with regard to the papers handed over—"papers" I think they have been called.

The Magistrate—"Documents" I think Mr. Hutchinson has called them.

Witness—I don't think I used the word "documents."

The Magistrate—You had better wait till the question is asked. Don't take any part in the discussion before the question is put.

(It appeared that "documents" was the word used in the depositions).

Witness then stated in reply to Mr. Peile that the two documents were the letter and note to Byramjee. No one said anything about a receipt; the word "receipt" was not used; he knew nothing about a receipt.

The Magistrate—But it is not about your knowing that you are asked, it is about saying, and that is not knowing. Saying is different from knowing.

Mr. Peile—Then these documents I understood you to say were handed over to you so quickly that it was impossible Ramchunder could have abstracted any receipt from the envelope even if he had wished?—A. Yes.

The Magistrate—What was handed over?

Witness—As soon as he opened the notice—

The Magistrate—Oh, but give me a direct answer to this question: were these two or three different things contained in an envelope?

Witness—The notice was folded up and the letter was in an envelope. I read the notice and handed it back. The letter was gummed, and Ramchunder on getting it from Kristnarao tore open the envelope and handed it to me. I read and returned it. Nothing was said as to returning a receipt if the matter was settled.

On re-examination by Mr. Chalk the witness said he thought Kristnarao might have heard all the conversation in the room and also in the verandah. If it were not that his Worship got offended when he explained he could say why he thought so.

Mr. Chalk—You must answer my question.

Witness—He was close enough to hear what passed. I can't say if he did. Witness was examined at length as to the opening of the envelope and as to whether no receipt was handed to Ramchunder. He was sure the envelope was closed when Ramchunder got it from Kristnarao, and he did not see any receipt in it.

Mr. John Spencer, Assistant Secretary, Public Works Department, was next called. He resides in the same house with the preceding witness, and had seen and spoken to the parties when they came to see Mr. Hutchinson on the morning of the 3rd March. When witness saw Mr. Spencer dressed ready to go out, he came downstairs and asked if that business was not settled yet. Ramchunder said he had promised the ground to Kristnarao, and they were going to Captain Reeves to settle the matter. Witness said it was a great shame that when the Gaekwar was coming on the following day he should not have any place to go to. Ramchunder replied that he did not know that the Gaekwar wanted the ground before he promised it to Kristnarao. He saw the letter and notice handed to Ramchunder, and Mr. Hutchinson said he would see to the return of them.

On cross-examination he said he had not seen the parties on the 2nd, nor had Ramchunder admitted to him on the 3rd that he had got Rs. 2,000 as rent from Kristnarao.

Rowjee Dadaram was the next witness. He spoke to being present at the interviews spoken to by the previous witnesses, but as he did not understand the English language his evidence was not of much moment. On Mr. Hutchinson's verandah Ramchunder said in Mahratti a deal of damage had been done, and Mr. Hutchinson offered only Rs. 3,000. [illegible]ristnarao said he would have to make good the damage [illegible]nd he would not be content with less than Rs. [illegible]00. Witness thereupon remarked to Kristnarao that that was an exorbitant sum. Afterwards there was some conversation between complainant and defendant, a[illegible] towards the close of it the complainant handed ana [illegible]er to defendant and he entered the carriage the pa[illegible]aper still in his hand.

with the [illegible] of this witness's evidence some conversa-
At the close [illegible] to the proof. It seemed that the prose-
tion took place a[illegible] to call Captain Reeves, but the
cution had not been [illegible] made arrangements to get Cap-
Magistrate said he had [illegible] ever it was wished. He did
tain Reeves' evidence when [illegible] was thought his evidence
not wish to call him unless it
would be valuable.

Mr. Chalk then asked Mr. Peile [illegible] to say if he was to call witnesses, and on his declining to [illegible] do so said he would call Captain Reeves.

The case was then adjourned.

THE AFFAIR OF THE SHENVI CASTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having read in your issue of yesterday (22nd) the letter by Mr. B. M. Wagle, I am led to appeal to you to be so kind as not to grudge some space to the following few lines in your to-morrow's issue.

I have indeed been much pleased to find Mr. Wagle stepping forward so boldly, in accordance with the dictates of his conscience, to declare to the public, through the medium of your widely-spread journal, that he has undergone no penance, nay, that he never intends doing so. This will indeed quell all misapprehension about his conduct in the matter of the dinner party at his house. This conduct of Mr. Wagle's will be a great encouragement to some, and a matter for regret to others. However that be, I think he has acted as he ought; and thereby put both sides (the one which says that he has done penance, and the other that he has not done any such thing) to silence.

Now, through your assistance, I should like to appeal to Dr. Bhau to state once for all, just as Mr. Bala has done, whether he has submitted to any *prayaschitta* or not. The talk about him also is twofold. Some say that he *has* succumbed to the orthodox; others, that he has *not* done so, nor does he *ever* intend doing so.

With the view therefore of putting an end to the disputes among the Shenvi caste, and to the groundless talk among different communities, I hope Dr. Bhau will, without delay, state to the public, through your valuable paper, the real facts that have occurred regarding himself.

By your kindly allotting a corner of your paper to the above, you will greatly oblige one of the

SHENVI CASTE.

Bombay 23rd March.

HARBOUR DESIDERATA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that it is every day becoming more apparent that the trade of this port is increasing, and will continue to increase, does it not appear very ludicrous, to use no stronger term, that the facilities for discharging a vessel's cargo, and putting one on board, are just the same as what existed some fifty years ago? Were it not a fact, could it be credited that, comparatively speaking, such small and isolated ports, as Bangkok, Singapore, &c., possess the advantage over Bombay in this respect? Another matter of surprise is, that almost all around the Island are to be seen reclamation companies at work, and yet not one thinks of erecting a jetty or some other convenience alongside which ships could lay and discharge cargo. Surely they cannot be deterred doing so, from the apprehension that it would not pay, as any one at all conversant with the subject would inform them to the contrary. There is, however, this excuse for them, that they would be wanting the public confidence so necessary to an undertaking of the sort, it being a well-known fact that the natives of the country look with an eye of suspicion on individuals and companies doing this kind of work, but place implicit confidence in it if undertaken by Government, who they think should take the initiative in such matters. It is therefore a matter of surprise that the Government do not do what is expected of them and supply a much-felt want. The present manner of dispatching a ship may have answered passably well in days of yore, when sailing ships could demand from £2 to £3 a ton for cotton home. They then could afford to lay three or four months in Harbour taking in and discharging a cargo, but times have altered now, when the finest ships that come to this port, vessels that have cost £20,000 and £30,000, can seldom get even £1-15 a ton home. If sailing ships suffer by the present slow system, what must it be with steam vessels that arrive via the Canal and other places, for with them even more than sailing ships quick dispatch is everything. Could not some public-spirited man be found in this go-a-head little Island to take the matter in hand. What is the Chamber of Commerce about, that they do not make some endeavour towards the amelioration of the existing order of things? Surely it is a subject that nearly concerns them and those at home whose interests they are bound to protect—I mean ship-owners. I do not feel myself competent enough to deal with this subject so fully as I would wish to do, I however trust, Mr. Editor, you'll not let it drop but use your influence in its behalf. I am, &c. J. P.

Colaba, 24th March.

INDIAN ITEMS.

IT is said that Mr. Kempson, Director of Public Instruction, N. W. P., is about to visit England on leave, and that Mr. T. P. Cann, about to return from leave, will officiate for him. Mr. G. A. Stack, Professor of Literature in the Bareilly College, has obtained two years' furlough on medical certificate.

BETWEEN the 7th and 16th instant there were partial showers in the districts of the Punjab in and near the hills. In these the harvest prospects are improved; but in others the condition of the unirrigated land is very alarming. The price of wheat varies generally from 7½ to 10½ seers the rupee, with in some districts a tendency to rise.—*Pioneer*.

THE Annual Report of the Asiatic Society of Bengal is a very pleasant one for all concerned. During the past year both the Indian Museum and the Society's Library have received large and valuable additions, the former by the transfer of the Society's Natural History and archæological collections, the latter by the acquisition of 750 new volumes. In the publishing department, four Persian and Sanscrit works have been completed and six others taken in hand. The number of members has increased to 442, and partly owing to this the treasurer's report shows a balance of Rs. 2,438, with outstanding subscriptions amounting to Rs. 8,966.—*Pioneer*.

IT has long been an established fact that St. Patrick drove all vermin and reptiles out of Ireland, and our own experience enables us to state positively that he drove most of them into India. At the same time (we are now reading by the light of modern science *via* the Asiatic Society) the good-natured saint compensated the non-Aryan aborigines by teaching them how to build cromlechs and barrows, the manufacture of axes and bangles, and the secrets of urn burial. The reverse alternative—and this would be the popular Indian hypothesis—of course is that St. Patrick found the East very much in advance of the West, and took some natives back with him to Ireland to teach the natives how to bury their dead. Whichever view is the right one, the fact remains as proved by the researches of Colonel Meadows Taylor, that the barrows and their contents in India and Ireland are exactly alike. The only question is, who taught whom?—*Pioneer*.

THERE are many in India who will hear with regret of the death, at Lucknow, on the 13th instant, of Mr. Joseph Wall, head master of the native branch of the Martiniere College. Mr. Wall was educated at the Cheltenham College, but came to India about fourteen years ago as a soldier. He attracted the notice of Mr. Schilling, the principal of La Martiniere, who purchased his discharge, and placed him on the staff of the college as a junior master. The mutiny broke out shortly afterwards, and Mr. Wall removed with the other members of the college into the Residency, where he formed part of the famous garrison, and where he distinguished himself by his bravery and soldier-like conduct. Mr. Wall early applied himself to the acquisition of the native languages, and made such progress in Urdu, Hindee, and Persian, that he was selected in 1859 to re-open the native branch of the college,—a work in which he was eminently successful. Under his care that department became the most popular native school in Lucknow.—*Englishman*.

COURT MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Secunderabad on the 10th day of January 1870, Quartermaster Joseph Henry Pickles, of the 18th Hussars, was arraigned on the following charges:—

First Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Secunderabad, between the first of January and sixth September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, failed to take proper care, and to keep a correct account of the issues of forage, stored for the use of his regiment, and under his charge as Quartermaster, whereby a loss has accrued to Government amounting to Rupees one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six.

Second Charge.—Having at Secunderabad, between the first and third of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, intentionally submitted to his Commanding Officer a Return for the quarter ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, of the daily expenditure of forage stored for the use of his regiment, and under his charge as Quartermaster, duly signed by him, the entries in which Return of the amount of straw issued he well knew to be false.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War.

FINDING.

The Court find that the prisoner, Quartermaster Joseph Henry Pickles, of the 18th Hussars, is—

Guilty of the first charge; and the Court find the loss resulting from the prisoner's neglect, amounts to Rs. 1,685-9-11.

Guilty of the second charge.

SENTENCE.

The Court sentence the prisoner, Quartermaster Joseph Henry Pickles, of the 18th Hussars, to be cashiered.

W. C. R. MACDONALD, Colonel,
4th Madras Light Cavalry, President.

Secunderabad, 14th February 1870.

CONFIRMED.

Having found the prisoner guilty of the two charges, viz., of neglect of duty in the discharge of his office, involving very considerable loss to the State; and secondly, of intentionally sending in a false Return, he, the prisoner, knowing it to be false, the object of the false Return being to conceal from his Commanding Officer his, the prisoner's misconduct, and the consequent large deficiency.

Having further awarded the sentence indicated by the law for the second offence, the Court have recommended the prisoner to mercy, on account of "his long and meritorious service, both in the field and in quarters, and hitherto unimpeachable character."

I am sorry to say that with regard to the evidence adduced by the prosecution, and to the necessity of severely marking such offences as those of which the prisoner has been found guilty, it is out of my power to disturb either the conviction or the sentence.

The recommendation to mercy will, however, be forwarded to England, for such consideration as His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief may be pleased to extend to it.

(Signed) W. R. MANSFIELD, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 8th March 1870.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF CHEATING.

THE following information was laid in the Fort Police Office, before Mr Nana Morojee, yesterday by Mr. Christram Ragoba (accompanied by Mr. Peile) against Mr. Nanabhoy Pandoorung:—

I am a merchant and live at Newwady Lane, outside the Fort. I know one Mr. Nanabhoy Pandoorang, who now represents himself to be the sole partner in the firm of Balkrishna Sittaram and Company. I was introduced to the said Mr. Nanabhoy Pandoorang by one Mr. Crishnath Balkrishna, who was a partner in the said firm. I have a partner named Mr. Vinaeck Balkrishna Chintoba. My said partner had obtained from Government a lease for farming the duties on tobacco in Bombay for five years. Under the conditions of the said lease, my partner was to pay a sum of Rs. 39,250 or thereabouts every quarter to Government. I made the acquaintance of the said Mr. Nanabhoy Pandoorang with the intention of obtaining his assistance to my partner in paying the said quarterly instalments. An agreement was entered into between my said partner and the said Mr. Crishnath Balkrishna as the partner of the firm of Balkrishna Sittaram & Co., and the said agreement was attested by the said Nanabhoy Pandoorang. The said agreement is in the possession of the said Nanabhoy Pandoorang. Under one of the conditions of the said agreement the said Crishnath Balkrishna was bound to supply funds to pay the said quarterly instalments. Two of such instalments were paid since the making of the said agreement, with the assistance of Balkrishna Sittaram and Co. The third became due on the first day of October last. Since then I repeatedly requested the said Nanabhoy Pandoorang to make arrangements to pay the same. He repeatedly promised and put off from day to day. On or about the 9th day of November 1869 the said Nanabhoy Pandoorang sent for me, and I went to the house of Mr. Crishnath Balkrishna in Funnuswady Lane. Nanabhoy Pandoorang, his partner Crishnath Balkrishna, and one Kessowjee Jairam were present there. Mr. Nanabhoy Pandoorang then represented to me that he had tried in all quarters to procure money to pay the instalment then overdue, and that he had failed. He then represented to me that he had arranged with a cotton merchant to sell cotton to me on credit, and that such cotton merchant had agreed to be paid purchase money of such cotton out of the collections of the tobacco duty from day to day as it was collected. He also represented to me that he would obtain an advance on such cotton from some mercantile houses in Bombay, and which he said could be applied towards the payment of the instalment which was then overdue. He represented to me that the advances so to be received would not be equal to the cost price of the cotton and that a margin for the same would be required, and asked me to pay him about Rs. 7,000 to meet such margin money. I had no money with me. He then requested me to hand over to him certain documents which my partner held as security for Rs. 7,000 due to us from one Purshotum Meghjee. I consented to do so, and subsequently delivered the same to the said Nanabhoy Pandoorang. On the next or the third day the said Nanabhoy Pandoorang represented to me that he had purchased 150 candies of cotton for me and directed me to attend at the Presses to superintend the weighing and pressing of same. I did so attend, and prepared about 267 bales of cotton. The shipping of the same the said Nanabhoy Pandoorang was to look after. A few days afterwards the said Nanabhoy Pandoorang represented to me that he had obtained the shipping documents, &c., and that he was arranging to take an advance on them. I requested him repeatedly about this, but he put me off on some excuse or other until the Government cancelled the said lease granted to my partner, and have resold the same. I have since learnt from the said Crishnath Balkrishna, his partner, that the said Nanabhoy Pandoorang did not from the first intend to pay the said instalment, and that representations as to buying the cotton for me and taking an advance, &c., were made by him with the sole object of getting hold of the said securities for Rs. 7,000. I have also been informed that the cotton which I superintended has been shipped by the said Nanabhoy Pandoorang and that he has appropriated the advances thereon to his own use. The said Nanabhoy Pandoorang has also received from Purshotum Meghjee Rs. 7,000 for the securities which I delivered to him. I charge the said Nanabhoy Pandoorang with cheating and obtaining property by false pretences—and I pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate granted a summons against the defendant.

LETTER OF THE POPE TO THE CATHOLICS OF CALCUTTA.

PIUS IX. POPE.—Beloved Children, Health and Apostolical Blessing!—Nothing sweeter can fall to a father's lot than the love of well-united children, who, as they rejoice with him in his joy, are saddened together with him in his grief, and strive to show him every token of dutiful affection. Truly it fills up the measure of our joy to know that you, who are so far distant from us, are yet of the same mind as the rest of the Catholic household; that you have the same love, and cherising as you do the same feelings as the rest, are, together with them, moved by the Church's trials and our own; that you endeavour to afford us comfort by your homage, and that you wish all success to our undertakings.

Wherefore it is with great gratification of mind that we receive these proofs of your devotedness and love. They encourage us to trust that you, who expect from the Council gathered together at this see of Peter an efficacious remedy against present evils, will implore from God for it and for ourselves, by your earnest and continual prayers, more abundant light and greater strength, by the which enlightened and encouraged we may accomplish His work.

We therefore beseech that the spirit of grace and of prayers, and with it a plenteous store of heavenly gifts, may descend on you; as the harbinger of which and as the pledge of our fatherly benevolence, we most lovingly bestow on all of you our Apostolic blessing.

Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, the 22nd day of January, 1870, the 24th year of our Pontificate.

PIUS IX POPE.

To our beloved children, the Catholic Clergy and Laity of the Vicariate Apostolic of Calcutta.

—*Indo-European Correspondence.*

THE FORT CHRISTIAN SCHOOL FUND.

(*Times of India.*)

IT seems as if Bombay is never to hear the last of the so-called Fort Christian School, with which the name of Miss Prescott is so honourably associated. Indeed that lady seems the only person who comes out of the business with credit or even with clean hands. We ought to except also Sir Charles Sargent whose judgment we published on Tuesday, a judgment which will, we believe, give very general satisfaction. The lay trustees of the Cathedral, also, it ought to be remembered, behaved reasonably well when their grave error in originally misapplying to one purpose money given for another was pointed out to them,—they paid it back and washed their hands of the whole affair.

There is less to be said for the clerical defence. It has been erroneous and vexatious throughout. Miss Prescott alone, with much trouble and at no small expense, though friends have assisted her so far in this, has rescued this fund from spoliation, and that lady might well have taken payment out of the fund for such a service. But with magnanimous self-denial she declines to do so. To the Reverend Mr. Spring for first misapplying the money, and then for defending so erroneously and so vexatiously his wrongful act, we are sorry to see that in the opinion of the Lord Bishop of Bombay should be given all his costs out of this trust fund, which Miss Prescott, with a more righteous feeling, as it seems to us, considers sacred. This appears a cheap method of compounding for sins that some clerical minds seem inclined to. But a Bishop says it is right, and a Judge of the High Court—apparently, to do him justice, with some reluctance—concurs with the Bishop, and therefore, perhaps, we ought to think it all right too. With the greatest deference, however, we must say that we think it open to question.

On a more important point Sir Charles Sargent has not been fully informed as to a matter of fact. From the first, Christians of all denominations were admitted to the school. There never was any serious attempt to give it a Church of England character. It is true Miss Prescott is herself of that communion, and the late Rev. Mr. Fletcher took a special interest in it, which is more than can be said of any of his successors. But there never was anything else peculiarly Church of England about it. It is rather too much of a joke to suppose that Premchund Roychund gave half a lakh of rupees for a school in which only one particular sect of Christians should have any interest or influence. But the fact is other religious communities amongst us have so outstripped the Church of England people of late in providing means of education that it is not they who will now care to complain of the Church of England narrowing the sphere of her influence as much as the most ritualistic bishop may wish to narrow it. They can serve themselves, as they are doing, well.

But it may be for the Government, to whom we are happy to see that Sir Charles Sargent has in substance referred the whole matter, to consider whether the gift of public land given for this school on terms about which there can be no doubt, as they are recorded in the hand of Sir Bartle Frere himself when he was Governor, are now to be appropriated to any narrower, less noble or more sectarian purpose than was contemplated at the time of the gift. In a well-conceived and well-considered letter from Government, written in the year 1868, which we are glad to see had been brought to the notice of Sir Charles Sargent before he gave his judgment, the Fort Christian School is specially spoken of as having been "from the first managed on a broader basis than the schools which it is understood the Diocesan Board have undertaken to promote." The occasion of Government writing so arose upon an application from the Cathedral Trustees, when they had misappropriated the half of Premchund Roychund's gift, and of the Rev. Mr. Reynell for the Diocesan Board, jointly wanting to misapply the other half, and get the ground and foundations of the Fort Christian School transferred to the said Board. Government, by that time under Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, would not have it. They knew what the ground had been given for, and they were not to "give up to party what was meant for mankind." They wrote of the Fort Christian School not only as being "managed on a broader basis than the schools which it is understood the Diocesan Board have undertaken to promote," but noticed specially that in them were taught "Protestant Christians according to their own religion," (which surely is not *all* Church of England); but that it had "also extended secular instruction to other children not being Europeans or Christians."

Government will now see that its own formal resolution is not to be trifled with or set aside, and Miss Prescott deserves public thanks for having, with such high, though unobtrusive, spirit, brought this now long-standing business so near to a happy end. It may be, too, that some who, on public grounds, appreciate the stand she has made on behalf of a public trust, will be desirous to see that her costs shall also be made up—though not from the fund.

IMPORTANT ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

AN action of some importance was lately disposed of on the Appellate Side of the High Court here by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs. It was brought by Bharatsangji Umedsangji, appellant, against the Collector of Surat, respondent. The facts of the case were briefly stated as follows:—The appellant, who had in 1832 bought a Toda garas huk, payable from the village of Mahudi, and received the amount of it regularly ever since, was refused payment in 1856, and was in 1859 told by the respondent that the huk would be continued to him during his life-time, and would cease to be paid after his death, as the Garasia, to whom it was originally payable, had died without male issue. The appellant thereupon, after several fruitless petitions to the revenue authorities, on the 2nd May 1861 filed a suit against the respondent to have his right to receive the huk in perpetuity declared, and to recover the arrears then due for six years. The suit was placed on the file of the Acting Assistant Judge of Surat on the 3rd May 1861, and transferred to the file of the Judge on the 7th June 1862; but the Court does not seem to have proceeded with the suit till 1866, except adjourning it from time to time upon the defendant's applications to enable him to put in his defence. In the meantime the plaintiff died, and his son got his name substituted in his place and became a party to the suit. The defendant, on the 7th August 1866, put in a written statement, in which he urged that it was competent to Government to continue the huk or stop it at pleasure; that the original Garasia was one Adebhi Gorakh, whose right therefore and nothing more was purchased by the plaintiff; that it having been found on enquiry by the officer on special duty that the original Garasia had died without issue, Government had resolved to continue the huk during the recipient's life-time; that the plaintiff was not entitled to have such resolution set aside, nor could a suit for such a purpose lie; and that the Collector would pay in accordance with that resolution. Upon this defence of the Collector, the Court on the 24th August 1866 framed two issues, namely—(1) Whether the plaintiff had any cause of action against the defendant? and if so (2) To what extent? The following evidence was adduced by the parties:—The Adawlut bill of sale to the plaintiff in 1832; several entries of payments to the plaintiff since down to 1854-55 from the Collector's record; similar ones from the same source of payments to plaintiff's vendor and his predecessors since 1815; two pedigrees; some correspondence between the Settlement Officers of Government and the Gaekwar's Durbar as to the nature of Toda garas huks in general; two reports by Mr. Cooverjee Cowasjee on special duty as to who had enjoyed the huk in dispute since 1815, when the British rule commenced in the said village of Mahudi; and the depositions of several formal witnesses who produced the above documentary evidence before the Court. Upon this evidence, Mr. C. G. Kemball, the District Judge, recorded a judgment rejecting the claim.

Against this judgment of the District Judge the present regular appeal was filed on the 17th September 1867 by the plaintiff on the following grounds, namely—That it is contrary to law in that, 1. The Judge holds that an action does not lie against the Collector to establish one's right to Toda garas huk. 2. The Judge has decided contrary to the decisions of the hon'ble Court and of Her Majesty's Privy Council in holding that a Toda garas huk is not enforcible against Government, because it originated in force. 3. The Judge has decided contrary to the provision of sec. 1, Reg. V. of 1827. 4. The Judge has rested his decision upon his determination of an irrelevant issue, one not raised by the parties to the suit. 5. The Judge has omitted to decide the questions of law and fact on which, as the pleadings show, the parties to the suit are at issue. 6. The Judge has decided contrary to the evidence recorded in the case. 7. The decision is not warranted by the evidence recorded in the case.

The appeal first came on for hearing before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Newton.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas appeared for the appellant; Mr. White, with Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Nanabhai—The questions which arise upon the pleadings in this case are first, whether it is competent to Government to stop the huk at their pleasure; and, secondly, whether it is competent to Government to prohibit transfers of it by a resolution of theirs, stating that they will not pay it to any persons not being in the line of direct male descendants of the original Garasia? Instead of deciding them upon the evidence recorded in the case, the District Judge raises a third question, whether the Collector can be sued at all in a Civil Court?

Mr. Justice Newton—That is substantially the issue raised.

Mr. Nanabhai—The huk in dispute was bought by the plaintiff at a judicial sale in 1832. The defendant had notice of that sale, and he recognized its transfer to the plaintiff by entering it in his name in the Government records and making the annual payments to him down to 1855. Such huks were held by competent authority to be alienable and heritable property, and the one in dispute had been inherited before it was sold to the plaintiff. The Privy Council have in Shambhulal's case decided that Government "actually receiving these sums, and having been in the receipt of them for very many years," was bound to pay them to the Hukdar's alienee.

Mr. White—We deny having received this huk from the people, and there is no allegation that we have received it.

Mr. Nanabhai—It is admitted that up to a certain time the Hukdar collected it direct from the village, and that in 1817 Government made an arrangement to pay it themselves. It was accordingly paid by them from the revenues of the village to which it appertains. The Judge tries to determine what that arrangement was; but finding no evidence as to the precise terms of it, proceeds to consider what the original agreement between the Garasias and the villagers was, and whether it was good in point of law. The arrangement, whatever it was, between the Garasia and Government, it is not competent now to either party to call into question. What it was, is, in the absence of better evidence, pretty clear from the continuance to pay on the part of Government without any question whatever being raised up to 1855. Government would not have acted in the way they have done unless their arrangement was that the payment was to be for ever. At all events they would have produced from their records satisfactory evidence as to its terms. Besides, in 1862, more than a year after the commencement of the suit, Government in their resolution No. 4309, exhibit 72, say—"It should therefore be publicly declared in every talooka as the Revenue Survey Settlement is introduced that the new rates of assessment do not include any such collections, and that Government will in future not aid or take part in the collection of Garasias." This resolution, which Government thought fit to pass only after the Privy Council decision in Shambhulal's case, completely meets Mr. White's denial of collection. But it is not alone on the ground of Government having collected the huk that they are bound to pay. There is absolutely no evidence in the case to support the contention that the huk is one which they can put an end to at their pleasure. The plaintiff and his predecessors have enjoyed it, according to the Government records, from 1815 to 1855—for more than thirty years—as owners, and it has been held that where such is the case, Government cannot stop it, the origin of the huk not appearing. This has been held in the well-known Palkhi case, R. A. No. 16 of 1867, and in the equally well-known Dharmadaya case, R. A. No. 21 of 1868, 5 B.H.C., pp. 1 and 23; see also R. A. 21 of 1863 in 1. B. H. C., p. 45. This huk is paid out of the revenues of the village of Mahudi. It may be added that consideration for the Government arrangement was not bad, for the Garasia asserted a right against the village which was, and has to this day been admitted by the village as evidence by uninterrupted payment on its part ever since. The plaintiff having purchased the original Garasia's right is entitled to a decree such as the one he prays for, the defendant having entirely failed in his defence.

The case at this stage was adjourned, and it came on again on the 15th July 1868, when the parties were represented as before.

Mr. White for the respondent contended that the Privy Council decision referred by the appellant was founded upon the special circumstances of the case. The point decided in that case was expressly stated at page 40 of 8 Moore's Indian Appeals. It was that Government having received, could not object to pay to alienee simply because he was such. That was the only thing decided in that case. There were, however, othey questions which were not in any way touched. They were—1. What was the extent of interest of the original Garasia? 2. What was the interest which an alienee took? 3. What was the position of Government in a case where collection by it was not proved?—In that particular case the huk was held alienable.

Chief Justice—There is no peculiarity in this case. If generally the huk is not alienable, it is not so in this.

Mr. White—In this case the alienation is not in dispute. The appellant is an alienee. The question is as to his right to receive annually and for ever this huk from Government. He does not allege or prove that the Collector has collected the huk; nor does he prove any title for this huk to be continued to him and his heirs and assigns for ever. The Privy Council very carefully abstain from touching the question—the extent of right. The plaintiff need not have filed this suit. He might have received the huk up to his death under the Collector's order.

Chief Justice—He could not have safely done so. It would have operated as an admission on his part that the huk was as assumed by the Collector in that order. It is stated that the alienor received from 1815.

Mr. White—Yes, the original Garasia. That is not disputed.

Chief Justice—No. That is not disputed.

Mr. White—The Garasia annually gave a security bond for good behaviour.

Mr. Justice Newton—In the case of an alienee, who gave it, and for whose good behaviour?

Mr. White—The alienee in this case is a Garasia.

Chief Justice—It is also stated this payment was made out of the revenues of the village of Mahudi.

Mr. White—It was out of the treasury of the purgunna. It was money payment.

Chief Justice—Purgunna in which the village is situated?

Mr. White—Yes, with others. The Judge is silent as to who collects and where or into what fund it is paid. How is the Collector to collect it, if the villagers refuse it? It is not land revenue.

Chief Justice—The villagers would have to pay in accordance with the opinion indicated in the Privy Council case founded on long enjoyment.

Mr. Justice Newton—Government are sued as representing the village, and not as agents.

Chief Justice—It is not competent to Government to go against their arrangement.

Mr. White—There is no sunnud for this payment. All legitimate payments start with a grant or presumed grant from Government. This was in the nature of a toll. The question is, whether Government cannot resist it? A toll must have a reasonable origin, however long the enjoyment. (6 B. and C. 703.)

Chief Justice—This is not a toll upon the public.

Mr. White—It is upon a portion of the public.

Chief Justice—You might as well say a rent-charge is a toll on the public.

Mr. White—The Palkhi allowance was a grant by the supreme authority. It was an admitted fact in the case. The question there was only as to its duration, the grant not appearing. So it was in the Dharmadaya allowance and in the case of the Inamdar's gift. (1 B and C. 45.)

Chief Justice—Perhaps there may be on the record of Government the arrangement of 1817. We can't decide satisfactorily unless we have the Collector's Purganna accounts showing the receipts and payments, and also the arrangement of 1817.

Mr. Justice Newton—The arrangement must have been fully submitted to the Court of Directors.

Chief Justice—This evidence ought to be produced to us without much delay. After we get it, we shall be able to dispose of the suit. Mr. White must produce it. We need not for the present go further back than 1815.

Mr. White—Mr. Pestonji, the settlement officer, thinks two or three months' time is required to produce all that evidence.

Chief Justice—The settlement officer should do it as speedily as possible.

Mr. White—Will printed books do, as regards the arrangement?

Chief Justice—Full despatches, not mere extracts. We allow two months for the production of this evidence.

Mr. Nanabhai—I would ask the Court to direct the new evidence to be lodged with the officer of the Court, a reasonable time before the case is resumed, so that I might look into it.

Chief Justice—We shall receive the evidence ourselves, Mr. Nanabhai, and if we see any necessity, we shall allow you time to look into it.

The case came on again before the same Judges on the 9th September 1868, the parties being represented as before:

Mr. White—Mr. Pestonji has brought here to-day a boxful of correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Bombay Government, as also accounts of Garas credited and debited from time to time. There was no regular agreement between the Garaseas and Government, and the nature of the transaction between them is to be collected from the whole of the correspondence. The accounts of Government relating to the village have been examined by the Mamlatdar of Chikli, and it appears from them that Government have collected the Toda Garas of this village down to the time of the institution of this suit, and afterwards to the introduction of the new Revenue Survey in pursuance of the resolution of November 1862, after which they declined any longer to collect the Garas. The survey was introduced in 1864. We can't resist the claim up to the date of the survey. This the Privy Council have determined. In this case it is not necessary to enquire into the real nature of the arrangement. That question can only arise after 1864. We have all along levied as the plaintiff's agents. The plaint, however, asks an order of the Collector to be set aside. That order, dated 4th July 1859, was to the effect that the huk would last so long only as there was male issue of the original Garasia.

Chief Justice—What does the Collector set up as his defence? That he was entitled to make this order with regard to plaintiff's right.

Mr. White—Since Government collected the Garas as agents, the villagers are entitled to have it returned to them if that order is good. The first holder died without male issue a long time ago. Government agreed to pay the alienee during his life-time. He has died since the suit. With regard to the Collector's order, the question is as to plaintiff's title to hold after extinction of the first holder's male issue.

Chief Justice—That is the question raised in this suit.

Mr. White The only question in the suit, and the plaintiff has given no evidence on the point.

Chief Justice—Do you say it lies upon the plaintiff to show a greater interest? Does it not rather appear from long enjoyment that the plaintiff has absolute interest? It lies upon Government to cut that down. The plaintiff has shown now that he has for a long time got the huk out of the village. The Privy Council have held it to be alienable.

Mr. White—We say the alienee would hold so long as the first holder had male issue. That is our limitation of the right.

Chief Justice—Do you contend that it was such an estate as would not go to an adopted son?

Mr. White—Here there was no adoption.

Chief Justice—As at present advised we think it lays upon you to show that the estate was limited as you say it was.

Mr. White—There is no evidence on that point.

Chief Justice—Then on what grounds do you suggest that the estate is limited in the way you say it is?

Mr. Nanabhai—Under section 355 of the Civil Procedure Code, the respondent has no right to give any additional evidence. The Court certainly has power to receive such, but whenever that power is exercised, its reasons have to be recorded.

Chief Justice—We think this is a case in which section 354 of the Civil Procedure Code is applicable. The lower Court has omitted to determine an essential question in this suit, namely, the validity of the Collector's order. It has not directed its attention to the extent of the Garasia's right, whether it was one to be enjoyed in perpetuity, or whether it was only a limited right as contended by Government. We are clearly of opinion that the onus lies on Government to show that the interest in the huk, which appears to be absolute, is really a limited interest. This issue was raised by the Collector, but no evidence was given upon the point. We shall therefore send down this issue for trial by the lower Court, either party being at liberty to offer new evidence on it. We can't help thinking that in some cases there may be risk in adopting this course.

In accordance with this decision the matter came before the District Judge on the 10th July 1869 and he recorded a finding upon the issue sent down to him, to the effect that it was competent to the Government to continue the huk on any terms it might please to make.

Against the above finding the appellant filed the following objections, namely:—1. That the District Judge improperly threw the burden of proof on the appellant; 2. That the respondent having produced no evidence to support his contention in this honourable Court, that the interest of the original Garasia in the Toda garas huk in dispute was not an absolute one to receive it in perpetuity, but limited in duration to the existence of his direct male descendants, the District Judge ought to have decided in favour of the appellant; 3. That inadmissible evidence was received by the District Judge.

The case came on again before the Court on the 23rd February last, when it was heard by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs.

Mr. Nanabhai—The lower Court seems to have taken a different view of the case from what this Court did on the last occasion. The plaintiff was not bound to give any evidence on the issue sent down. It was an issue raised by Government and the onus to prove it lay entirely on them, as the Judge says they have not given any evidence bearing upon it. They have simply put in several security bonds for good behaviour of different recipients passed at different times on their behalf.

Mr. Scoble (with Mr. Dhirajlal) for respondent—There is some slight evidence on the point referred, and that slight evidence unrebutted is sufficient to support the finding. The security-bonds show that the huk was held at the pleasure of Government.

Chief Justice—The Privy Council judgment is opposed to that view. We gave ample opportunity to Government to put in all their evidence on that point.

Mr. Scoble—I regret it was not taken advantage of. I understand there is a large body of evidence on that point in the records of Government.

Chief Justice—Evidence of the security bond is so slight that we can't decide that interest was of such a limited character. In the case before the Privy Council it was even suggested to be so. As the evidence stands in this case, I don't see how we can hold it to be a limited huk.

Mr. Scoble—I have to deal with the evidence as I find it; but I would ask the Court not to decide generally as the right of Garasias in this case.

Chief Justice—The Court does not set aside orders of the Revenue authorities. It declares that notwithstanding the orders the party is entitled to recover. We cannot declare plaintiff entitled in perpetuity, because if Government has ceased to collect the Garas, it may be that his remedy is not as not against Government but against the villagers. The parties may now be in a very different position, now that the survey has been introduced.

Mr. Nanabhai—Arrears up to the date of the decree should be awarded as was done in the Privy Council case.

Chief Justice—What authority have we to do that?

Mr. Nanabhai—The same that the Privy Council had in that case.

Mr. Scoble—There was a special undertaking to pay the arrears into Court yearly in that case.

Chief Justice—Mr. White admitted the Government had received the Garas up to the introduction of the Revenue Survey.

Mr. Scoble—Upon that admission, as stated in your Lordship's notes, I cannot object to the plaintiff getting a decree for the arrears to that date in order to avoid further litigation.

Chief Justice—(After stating the facts of the case and reading portions of the District Judge's judgment)—It is not necessary to follow the District Judge through his judgment. In order to see whether this was a payment of such a nature that it could not be enforced against Government, we required further evidence to show us that the substituted payment was in its inception. The Advocate General, Mr. White, stated there were records and extracts from despatches of the Court of Directors, but from accounts it appeared that Government had been collecting this Toda garas from the village up to 1862, and that being so the claim could not be resisted. The broad question was thus no longer raised as to the power of Government to cease to collect the Garas, but the suit was simply one of the right to recover what had been collected. Mr. White then asked to be allowed to show that the interest of the Garasia was of a limited nature. We allowed the case to go down in order that that issue might be tried. The evidence given is not such as would enable us to decide in favour of Government. It may be that in another case further evidence may be given, and our decision in this case must not at all be considered as binding in other cases. It is quite possible that evidence may be given to show that the huk is not a charge on land. On that point we are still at large; that question may be decided when it arises. The decree of the District Judge must be reversed. The ground upon which it was based was opposed to the view of the Privy Council, and it was not supported by the evidence recorded in this case. The plaintiff is entitled to get the arrears up to the resolution of November 1862, notwithstanding the order of the 4th July 1859. We award the arrears from Samvat 1912 to Samvat 1918 inclusive, with interest at 9 per cent on each payment as it accrued due until date of our decree, and interest on the total sum at 6 per cent from judgment to payment. The respondent must pay all costs.

Mr. Justice Gibbs—This cannot strictly be called a Toda Garas case. It should not be called a precedent in such cases.

HINTS TO BANTERS.—To get rid of corpulence: turn lighter-man.—*Fun.*

HARD TO BEAR.—Killing him to make pomatum! *Punch and Judy.*

THE *Indo-European Correspondence* attributes (it would seem seriously) the safety of a Jesuit College at Paris, from violence and plunder in the late Rochefort disturbances, "to the intercession of St. Joseph, whom the fathers and pupils invoked, and whose aid was so evident that the Rector intends placing a statue of that great patriarch in the College garden, in grateful acknowledgment of his protecting power."

GENERAL GARIBALDI'S BOOK.*

THE announcement of a work by General Garibaldi is one which will of itself awaken considerable interest. The General has been more accustomed of late years to wield the sword than the pen, but he is not altogether unknown in literature, and is no novice in literary composition. His present work is a kind of imaginative record of his personal experiences. Written to while away the heavy hours of his imprisonment at Varignano, it is something more than a stirring political novel; it is a passionate appeal against the monkish rule which he had been prevented from destroying. Denied the possibility of serving the cause of Roman liberation with his sword, the great Italian Liberator endeavours to serve it with his pen. Is it necessary to say that he does the one kind of service in the same spirit as that in which he attempted to do the other? There is the same dash and enterprize, the same zeal and passion, the same unconventional genius in the book as in the man. It is another guerilla campaign against the Roman government, conducted with the same contempt for rule and precedent as before, but to be fought this time on the literary field. In form the book is a story, in substance it is a war cry. It is a novel without novel writing; a tale of stirring incidents, the recollections of a great chieftain whose occupation as a dashing leader of the Volunteers of Liberty seem to be gone. There is no plot, no character painting, no attempt at unity; but the writer's enthusiasm for his cause, and the exciting incidents and dramatic situations of the story make the book one which the lovers of sensation will read with avidity, and the friends of Italian unity will welcome with enthusiasm. The General has, in fact, put his experiences into a novel, and told the story of the Rule of the Monk from the point of view of his own efforts against it. To Englishmen the story has peculiar interest for the prominent part assigned in it to an English lady and for the enthusiastic expressions of sympathy for England and admiration for English people and English institutions which the author expresses. Garibaldi has, in fact, written a book which is both a personal history, a protest, and a political manifesto.

The story opens in Rome, a city whose "remains" are so impregnated with life that they may yet accomplish the "regeneration of the world." In Rome lived Manlio, the sculptor, and his wife. The couple had an only child, "the youthful Clelia, in whom Raffaelle himself would have found the graces of his lofty and pure Madonna united with that force of character which distinguished her illustrious namesake of Roman times." The people called her "the Pearl of Trastevere." Clelia's beauty attracted the eye of Cardinal Procopio, who resolved to get possession of her, and employed two agents, Gianni and Cenaio, to effect his purpose. Gianni begins by visiting Manlio's studio, and giving him an order to go to the palace to consult with the Cardinal as to two statues he requires. Manlio reluctantly consents, for "how can an artist exist in Rome and maintain his family in comfort without ecclesiastical protection and employment?" Gianni then engages a room in the same street, from which Cencio can watch the sculptor's house, and returns home satisfied with the first step in his project. Meanwhile Gianni himself had been watched. Opposite Manlio's house lived another sculptor, Attilio, a young man of twenty, desperately in love with Clelia, and though unknown to her worshipping her from the other side of the street. Attilio saw the ecclesiastical emissary hanging about Manlio's house before he entered, and at once suspected the truth. When Gianni left the house Attilio followed him, heard him bargain for the room, and then tracked him home. Before Attilio returned he remembered that a meeting of conspirators for freedom was to take place that night in the ancient Colosseum, and he went at once to the gathering. In that sublime ruin three hundred young men had assembled, each with his dark lantern, and a black ribbon on the left arm, as their symbol of fraternity. Attilio makes them an eloquent speech, to which they respond with enthusiasm; but while he is speaking a peal of thunder rolls through the building, and before it has died away a scream succeeds it, and a young girl with dishevelled hair and dripping clothes rushes into their midst. Camilla was a peasant girl, "who had, like her own Italy, the fatal gift of beauty." She had been inveigled into Procopio's palace, had lost her innocence, and, on the murder of her infant by its Cardinal father's minions, had lost her reason, and that very night had effected her escape, and one of the youths whose meeting she had thus interrupted was Silvio, the lover to whom she had been betrothed. The episode cut short Attilio's eloquence, but strongly enforced his plea, and they parted, Silvio to take poor Camilla to her parents, the rest to meet again that day week with arms in hand. The author proceeds:

"What a wild, improbable story," we seem to hear some of our readers remark, as they sit beside their seacoal fires in free England. But Popery has not been dominant in England since James II.'s time, and they have forgotten it. . . . . Giuseppe Garibaldi in 1849, then recently arrived in Rome, visited in person every convent, and was present during the whole of the investigations. In all, without an exception, he found instruments of cruelty, and in all, without an exception, were vaults, plainly dedicated to the reception of the bones of infants."

In accordance with the Cardinal's wish, Manlio went to see him, took his order and went to work on the statues. A few days after Cencio rushed into the studio, and declaring that his only crime was being a Liberal, asked for shelter from the police. Manlio gave it him. The police immediately burst in, speedily found the fugitive, and arrested Manlio for harbouring him. Attilio hears of the arrest, and finding to his horror from a friendly soldier that Cardinal Procopio is at the bottom of it, resolves on his liberation. By the help of some soldiers—for "in every case of insurrection the Roman army will go with the people"—they get into the prison, liberate Manlio and carry him off to the home in the country whither Silvio had already taken the poor Camilla. Meanwhile nothing had been heard of the sculptor in his home, and his wife and daughter had been advised to petition the Cardinal for his release, and to present the petition themselves. Just as Gianni is telling his master of Manlio's escape, and is being threatened with torture if he does not bring the girl Clelia to the palace; the women are announced, and the Cardinal, when he hears their names, reflects that Providence serves him better than the knaves by whom he is surrounded. While the ladies are gone to the palace, Julia, an English lady, comes to the studio, and hears the story of the arrest from a boy who is in attendance, and while she is still there Attilio returns, tells her of Manlio's rescue, and hears with so much uneasiness how long the mother and daughter have been on their hopeless errand, that Julia, who is well known at the palace, offers to go and look after them. All this time Clelia and her mother are with the Cardinal, who tells them of Manlio's escape, and threatens him with double punishment, whereon Silvia faints in her daughter's arms, and the minions of the palace carry them to another room, from whence as soon as she recovers the mother is to be summoned on pretence of being questioned about her husband's escape, leaving Clelia alone for the Cardinal to seek her. Just then Julia comes in, asks the Cardinal about the ladies, is told they have gone home, but on her way out bribes an attendant, who tells her that they are still in the palace. She tells Attilio of the failure of her errand and the discovery she has made, enters at once into his plans for the rescue of Clelia and her mother, and agrees to wait in her carriage near the Piazza, at ten at night, to carry the rescued ladies to the country. Evening finds Attilio, Silvio, Manlio, and a score of the three hundred outside the palace, facing the Lungara, in parties of twos and threes to avoid suspicion, waiting for the signal for the rescue. Inside the palace Silvio and her female friend have been summoned to attend Father Ignazio, and Clelia is left alone. Suspecting treachery, Clelia has taken a golden stiletto from her hair, and has secreted it in her belt when the prelate, attired in his richest robes, enters "as he facetiously terms it, 'to summon the fortress.'" He begins by assuring her that no harm shall befal her father, and by energetically protesting his affection for herself. Clelia hears him with burning scorn, and moves to put the table between herself and him. In vain he pleads, storms, or threatens. Clelia will hear nothing, and, becoming enraged, he calls in his creatures, Ignazio and Gianni. Clelia draws her little stiletto, and declares that, rather than submit, she will plunge it to her heart. The Cardinal lays his hand on her wrist to snatch the weapon from her, and receives a gash across his palm. Then they set on her and overpower her, and drag her off towards an alcove, which is concealed by a curtain of tapestry. At this instant a crash is heard in the vestibule, and Attilio, attended by some of his companions, rushes forward to Clelia's resue. The wretches instantly drop her, and try to escape, but are caught, gagged, and bound, and

At dawn three bodies, suspended from a window of the Corsini Palace, were seen by the awakening people, and a paper was found on the heart of the Cardinal with these words:—"So perish all those who have polluted the metropolis of the world with falsehood, corruption, and deceit, and turned it into a sewer and a stew."

The ladies are, of course, rescued, and Julia carries them to the country, while Attilio remains behind in Rome. The next meeting of the Three Hundred in the baths of Caracalla is betrayed by a spy; but while the Papalini are mustering, the young men rush out upon them and scatter them. The monkish government is aroused by these events, and Attilio and his friends have to fly from Rome, and they join Manlio and his family, who fly from their country retreat to take refuge on board Julia's yacht. The scene then shifts to the sea, where, as an old sailor, Garibaldi is of course at home; to the hiding-places of the banditti, where the old guerilla chief is also at his ease; and to various parts of the Roman territory, following the fortunes of the Three Hundred till they had all to take refuge in the Italian Kingdom.

We must leave those who are interested in the story of the loves of Attilio and Clelia, of Orazio and Irene, and the fortunes of many other characters which crowd General Garibaldi's pages, to go to those pages to trace them. The book is unequally divided into three parts, of which the first occupies a volume and a half, and the second and third fill scarcely half the second volume. Now and then the General himself appears in his own person, and the first chapter of the second volume, headed "The Recluse," gives us his own charming description of his home. In the same chapter is what may be regarded as a political manifesto—Garibaldi's political creed.

He declares that "the islander recluse is no dogmatist, and holds the form of government desired or adopted by the people to be most beneficial to each nation, and gives, by way of illustration, the English constitution. He looks for a federation of European nations, in which each country shall be represented, "whose fundamental proclamation should be, 'War is declared impossible;' and their second basis the law that 'all disputes which may arise between nations shall henceforth be settled by the national congress.'"

In the Second Part the story is still continued, but General Garibaldi himself is one of the heroes. He tells the story of the priestly accusation of Atheism against him, and reproduces the celebrated speech in which he declares—"I believe in God—I am of the religion of Christ, not of the religion of the Popes. I do not admit of any intermediary between God and man. Priests have merely thrust themselves in in order to make a trade of religion." The fifty-first chapter is headed "The Memory of the Dead;" and tells the story of that sad flight from Rome, when

The General, bearing his precious burden—that dear and faithful wife—wandered sadly with his companion Leggiero, through the lagoons of the lower Po, until he had closed her eyes, and wept over her cold corpse tears of desperation. Onwards he wandered then, through forests and over mountains, ever pursued by the agents of the Pope and of Austria. Fate, however, spared him to suffer anew both danger and fatigue, and reap some triumphs too."

Here, however, we must leave the General and his book. We have given no hint of the episodes in which the story of each of its many heroes is told. The stories have, however, only one moral, the detestable and cruel nature of that "Rule of the Monk," against which Garibaldi has fought with his sword, and now fights vigorously with his pen. It is needless to predict for the book a vast popularity. Wanting in artistic unity it has a unity of passion and of purpose which is more charming still. The story wanders from reality to romance and back to reality again, but there is always in it the passionate yearning of a great nature after the emancipation of his countrymen from political oppression and from priestly domination. The closing words of the chapter headed "Rome" give the spirit of the book. "Oh, Rome! Thou who art truly 'the only one,' Rome, the eternal. Once above all human greatness. And now—now, how degraded. Thy resurrection must yet be a catastrophe and a revolution to shake the rest of the world."—*Daily News.*

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* The Rule of the Monk, or Rome in the Nineteenth Century. By General Garibaldi. Two vols. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

WILLIAMS vs. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF SOMERSET.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, FEB. 24.

(Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Guildhall, before Mr. BARON BRAMWELL and a Special Jury.)

THE Solicitor-General, Sir John Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. Holl appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Hawkins, Q.C. Mr. Dowdeswell, Q.C., and Mr. George Shaw appeared for the defendants.

The Solicitor-General, in the course of his opening address to the jury, said that he appeared before them on behalf of Dr. Williams, the plaintiff, a gentleman standing as high as almost any man of science could stand in the medical world, and who had filled that position for a long space of time. The defendants were the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, no less remarkable and illustrious for their abilities and their character than for their rank, and the jury, no doubt, would be surprised to hear that persons in their position were defendants in an action for libel. He could not but believe that, when they had heard the statement which it was his duty on the part of Dr. Williams to make, they would think that the statement of which the plaintiff found it necessary to complain could not be justified in any way. He would not at present characterize it further than to say it must have been made under the most grievous possible mistake of facts. Dr. Williams was an eminent physician, carrying on his practice in Upper Brook-street, Grosvenorsquare, and in the autumn of last year, on the 18th of September, an appointment was made with him, by the desire of Dr. Fairbank, to see Lord St. Maur, the only son of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, who was exceedingly ill. Dr. Williams received a letter from Dr. Fairbank describing the condition of Lord St. Maur, and an appointment was made for the 21st of September for Lord St. Maur to see the plaintiff. Lord St. Maur called on Dr. Williams with Dr. Fairbank's letter in his hand, and was examined by him most carefully. Dr. Fairbank's letter contained his view of the case, and he attributed Lord St. Maur's illness to emphysema, dilatation of the air cells of the lungs, a disease which, if not checked or dealt with, commonly proved fatal to life. Dr. Williams had a long conversation with Lord St. Maur, who gave him the fullest account of himself from his earliest youth. He said as a boy he had been accustomed to take great exercise, and was not usually a short-breathed man, but latterly his breath had become affected, and any exertion affected him, and that the year before, having been abroad in Morocco, he had ridden hard and exposed himself to the open air and the climate of that country, which brought on very violent palpitations of the heart. He had a hard dry cough, pains in the chest, and in general his health was anything but what he desired it to be. When fencing upon one occasion he was seized with giddiness and shortness of breath almost approaching to choking. At first the doctor did not think there was that particular form of disease of the lungs called emphysema, but as far as he could make out from Dr. Fairbank's letter it was bronchial congestion, or a sort of cough consequent on the first attack of difficult breathing; and on the first interview, having made a careful examination, he prescribed a tonic mixture containing quinine and iron, to correct the weakness of circulation, and a soothing pill to prevent contraction or spasm of the throat. Some days afterwards a lady, a friend, and he believed the secretary of the Duchess of Somerset, called on the plaintiff, and begged him, if he could, to dissuade Lord St. Maur from leaving London and going to his sister in Wiltshire. She said Lord St. Maur was unwell, that he had from time to time slight attacks in the throat, with choking sensations and difficult breathing, but still he was better. From something which passed in his interview with this lady it occurred to Dr. Williams for the first time that there was something obscure and far more dangerous than anything he could detect from the information Lord St. Maur had given him, and that there was some deep-seated disease in the throat or in the channel which passed the air from the throat to the lungs. He accordingly exerted himself to dissuade Lord St. Maur from leaving London. So matters remained until the 26th of September, when the Duchess wrote to the doctor, requesting an interview between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock. At the interview, which lasted some time, the plaintiff stated there were serious points in the case, and it was resolved that Lord St. Maur should be placed under Dr. Williams's treatment; and the Solicitor-General said that his mode of treatment would be concurred in by some of the greatest medical men in England or perhaps in the world. On the 29th of September the Duchess sent to the plaintiff saying that Lord St. Maur had had another attack of difficulty in breathing, and that she could not keep the appointment she had made for 4, but would do so at 6. The plaintiff went at 6 o'clock, and found Lord St. Maur extremely weak and scarcely able to stand. Lord St. Maur, it appears, was a man of great determination and courage of mind, and did not like to consider himself an invalid. He told the doctor that he had been out for a long walk the day before, and had much exhausted himself. Lord St. Maur had afterwards another severe attack of spasm of the throat, and the doctor, who was present at the attack, inclined to the belief that something was producing constriction of the trachea, and advised the Duchess that Lord St. Maur should have a regular medical attendant in constant attendance for the purpose of watching over him and giving him immediate assistance when he required it. The plaintiff also administered something for the spasms, which gradually got better. It appeared that from this time Lord St. Maur got much worse, and the spasms were more frequent. Dr. Hardinge, a physician residing near the Duke of Somerset's, was sent for early one morning, and was followed a few minutes afterwards by the plaintiff. They had gone to speak to the Duchess, when they were called almost immediately to Lord St. Maur, who had a fresh attack of choking. It was with the greatest difficulty he could breathe, and he said that unless something could be done for him, and that quickly, he should die. The pupils of the eyes were dilated, and he was making violent efforts to breathe. Ether and chloroform were administered by way of inhalation, but all appeared hopeless, and nothing remained to be done but to perform the operation of tracheotomy. Mr. Barker, who was present, agreed that the operation was necessary, and, not being provided with the necessary instruments, Mr. Holmes, a surgeon of St. George's Hospital, and Mr. Smith, of George-street, Berkeley-square, were at once summoned to attend, and the operation was performed with the assent of the Duchess. For a short time warmth and colour returned to the lips and face, but it was plain that there was an obstruction in the trachea below the point where surgical remedy could be applied. The Solicitor-General then gave some very painful details of Lord St. Maur's sufferings. His bed was moved to the window to let the air blow upon him; in fact, all was done for him that human skill could effect; but, as he was suffering from one of those diseases for which there is no known cure, a tumour formed in the aorta, he yielded to it, and died. The Duchess seemed to think that all had not been done that might have been and made various reflections upon the conduct Dr. Williams had pursued towards Lord St. Maur. Dr. Williams did his best to soothe the feelings of a lady who was so afflicted, but without success, consequently he wrote a letter to the Duke, of which the following is a copy:—

"My Lord Duke,—Nothing less than a strong sense of duty induces me to intrude on your Grace's attention in this moment of severe affliction; but I think that your Grace must perceive how important it is for the family and all concerned that the nature of Lord St. Maur's disease should be ascertained by post mortem inspection. That death was caused by obstruction to the free entry of air into the lungs is certain, and it was not less evident to those who witnessed the last attack that nothing less than tracheotomy could give a chance of relief. The failure of this measure leaves little doubt that the obstruction was below, out of reach of the operation, being caused by what I mentioned to the Duchess. I was fearful of a deep-seated tumour pressing on the windpipe and its nerves, but this cannot be ascertained without examination, which would cause no disfigurement or mutilation of the corpse, and the knowledge to be thus obtained is valuable not only to medical science, but especially in the history of a family, as showing the true nature of the disease to which it is liable. I trust that these considerations will induce your Grace to acquiesce in my proposal, and, with sincere condolence,

"I remain, my Lord, yours faithfully,
"C. J. B. WILLIAMS."

Upon that the following letter was received by the plaintiff from Lady Ulrica Thynne, a daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset:—

"20, Dover-street.

"Dear Dr. Williams,—My mother being unable to write at present, wishes me to ask you to be so kind as to pay the nurse what is owing to her, and the fees of the surgeons acting under your orders, and send the account to the Duke of Somerset, at Bulstrode-park, Gerard's-cross, Bucks, adding whatever may have been omitted in fees to yourself.

"Believe me, yours truly, ULRICA THYNNE."

That being the history of the case, Dr. Williams was much surprised to find there was a paper in circulation reflecting upon his character both as a physician and a man, and containing the harshest and most condemnatory remarks. Dr. Williams wrote on the 16th of November in these terms to the Duchess:—

"49, Upper Brook-street, Nov. 16, 1869.

"Madam,—It has been reported to me that your Grace has been circulating a printed statement relating to the sad case of the Earl St. Maur, and reflecting on my professional conduct, and I write to request your Grace will do me the justice to send me a copy of such statement, in order that I may judge of its correctness and take any further measures that may be advisable.

"I remain, madam, yours faithfully,
"The Duchess of Somerset. "C. J. B. WILLIAMS."

The Duchess replied as follows:—

"Mr. Williams,—In answer to your letter of to-day I might very well refuse to let you see my private correspondence, though relating to a matter in which

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you had been concerned, especially when the demand is made in the tone you have thought fit to adopt. Likewise I might bid you be careful when you hear 'reports' to ascertain that they are well-founded before you use menance. Now, taking that menance as you intend it, I beg to observe that 'circulating' and 'reflecting on your professional conduct' are very vague terms. I criticize no medical treatment. I consider we have no right to do so, even when we have the great misfortune to apply either to an ignorant or inefficient physician, if he acts honestly according to his lights. We are no judges, or at least no competent judges, in such cases. I have written to my private friends, in reply to their demands for the details of so frightful a catastrophe, my private opinion of your conduct to me as a man, a gentleman, and a supposed Christian. I grant that the opinion is not a favourable one. But as I thought it fair to those whose names I have been obliged to mention that they should see my letter privately, so as an act of courtesy, which you hardly deserve after your letter of to-day, I will also permit you to read it, after which I request its return, as I have hardly enough copies to satisfy those relatives and private friends who have a right to demand details, and I can procure no more; for when I found the pain intolerable of reiterating to so many with my own hand I had by a safe person copies made, and as he considered it more expeditious to print, I ordered only the number I thought would cover the just demands of relations and friends, and broke up the type, as it was not for 'publication.' It is private, and can only be procured from me. Do you think that a man such as my son was can die suddenly, like a fly crushed on a window-pane, and no interest aroused? I believe and trust I have stated facts correctly, although some trivial unintentional errors as to exact time may have crept in, as trivial incidents faded in my memory. Would to God the others could as well? Misled by a phrase of your own, I have said half-past 4 instead of five minutes past 4 o'clock on one occasion; I also omitted one visit which Dr. Harding paid midday. Although my letter has for the most part been seen by lady friends, who will hardly stop to weigh such trivialities, and only sympathize with the painful whole, yet I am willing to correct even to those too impatient to listen any such inaccuracies as you may find; but bear in mind that when acts appear incomprehensible to ordinary human nature you must expect motives to be attributed which alone can reasonably explain them, above all in the absence of any proffered explanation.

"Duchess of Somerset."

This letter, remarked the Solicitor-General, was not signed in the usual manner, but signed "Duchess of Somerset." The declaration contained two counts. The libels were substantially the same, but there were certain verbal discrepancies.

The Solicitor-General then read the following, on which the action was founded :—

"(Private.)

"True Account and Real Cause of Earl St. Maur's sudden death, on September 30, at 20, Dover-street, 1869.

"In June, 1869, Earl St. Maur had a cough, with pain continuously on left side, below the ribs. It did not interfere sufficiently with his usual occupations to induce him to seek medical advice. About July 28 the cough was aggravated by driving home nine miles, late in the evening, without a cloak, after rowing on the river. Dr. Fairbank, of Windsor, treated him successfully for injured lungs, stretched at some time or other by over-exertion. The cough almost entirely subsided, and he was restored to fair health, able to walk two or three hours per day, to drive out, and resume his usual occupations. Dr. Fairbank departed for his holydays. Earl St. Maur not being able to refer to him again, continued (we think) too long the vapour baths, which had been serviceable at first, and feeling weak wished to consult some one again whether he might not begin some tonic. By this time, unfortunately, all the eminent physicians we were acquainted with—Dr. Bence Jones (of whose great kindness and attention I have personally been many times a grateful witness), Dr. Gull, whom Earl St. Maur wished much to consult—all had left London. One of my daughters, hearing that Dr. Williams was supposed principally to have turned his attention to chest complaints, persuaded her brother to see him on the 21st of September Dr. Williams differed in opinion from Dr. Fairbank, and considered the principal apparent symptom that of a feeble heart, gave him a steel tonic, and forbade over exercise or walking up hill. It was also decided he should avoid winter in England. On the 27th of September I went up to London to see Dr. Williams privately to put some questions the Duke wanted answered, and to consult how soon Earl St. Maur should leave England, as the weather had become colder. On this occasion, in answer to my numerous questions, he recounted all the possible maladies which might produce cough, adding at the end, 'Some of these would be serious; but, as regards your son, the principal symptom is feebleness of heart. There may be more serious mischief behind in the lungs; I am not quite satisfied as to one of the corners of the left lung.' He advised the south of France for winter, and ended the interview by arranging to see Earl St. Maur on the 29th of September at Dr. Williams's own house in Brook-street. As I paid for this opinion, I am bound to suppose he gave me the best his mind afforded at the time. And I dwell upon it because immediately after the death, in answer to my reproaches for not having received any sort of warning of danger, Dr. Williams, I am obliged to say, prevaricated in a most disingenuous manner before the assembled surgeons; in fact, conveying an absolute falsehood to cover his conduct on the 30th, so that it has been useless to think of asking for any explanation of the case from him. On my return to Bulstrode Earl St. Maur was so well that he was not pleased with my having settled an interview without his consent. Next day, however, having the evening before stayed out too late, a fresh cold was caught. His breathing was oppressed in the morning, and he consented to go. On September 29, in consequence of his oppression in breathing, I sent a servant by an early train to request that the interview might take place at 20, Dover-street, and the hour 6 instead of 4 o'clock. We arrived prosperously, and here Dr. Williams again reiterated his opinion that at present the prominent symptom was feeble heart. He was to drink more claret, not to walk so many hours, live on the ground floor, and in the morning before rising take egg flip with a spoonful of brandy in it. He gave no other directions nor suggested any precautions. Earl St. Maur had one fit of coughing after Dr. Williams was gone, and went to sleep in a little back parlour, where I placed a temporary iron bedstead for the night. The next morning (30th September) the servant called him at 8 o'clock, and reported to me he was well. I mixed the egg flip and sent it down, 10 minutes after my maid ran into my room—'The earl is taken ill!' I hurried down the two flights of stairs; 'he is down upon the floor!' a clay-cold hand clasps mine; 'Oh! mother,' and he became speechless; my maid and I raised him up, sitting against our knees. I sent a pressing urgent message to Dr. Williams, 'Earl St. Maur is insensible upon the floor.' He returned answer, 'he would come presently.' I remained three quarters of an hour on my knees supporting a gasping, apparently dying man, and, having taken no breakfast, fearing every minute my strength would fail. Dr. Williams, however, never came or sent instructions. I told the servant to procure any—the nearest—medical man. Dr. Hardinge, of Grafton-street, came. He said he was subject to these attacks himself, and was sure of the treatment. He applied ether to the nostrils, slowly my son recovered. Before he could speak he nodded when asked if it was doing him good. Power of speech at length returned; he breathed better, and wished to be lifted on the bed. Turpentine on flannel was placed on his chest and throat. He became perfectly easy; afterwards the smell of the ether made him sick; he was relieved of a quantity of phlegm; he was now quite himself, and cheerful and joking; with clear, strong voice he told me he had risen very hastily to ring the bell, which was at a long distance from the bed, as the servant had not put sufficient water to the eggflip, and the brandy choked him Nothing could be kinder or fairer than Dr. Hardinge's conduct. He said, 'I cannot enter into the question whether there may not be something more serious behind, either in the lungs or elsewhere, because I see him for the first time, but this seizure is spasm of the larynx. I think there may be inflammation of the larynx. He must not leave town to-day; keep him quite quiet, and the room moderately warm, and if on any necessary exertion you hear that rattling noise come on give him slowly this medicine, which you have seen has answered.' He stayed most patiently and kindly until his luncheon, 12 o'clock; as he rose to go, arrived at his leisure Dr. Williams, who, to my surprise, behaved with womanish rudeness to Dr. Hardinge (though only there because the other would not come); pretended not to see Dr. Hardinge's bow; the latter asked if he should return. I said, 'Yes.' He named half-past 4. I gave Dr. Williams an account of the seizure, and what Dr. Hardinge had done and said. He made no other observation than that he had formerly known Dr. Hardinge, but did not speak to him now, and seemed greatly irritated at finding him there. The facts which blinded and misled me most, and gave me reason to suppose that the spasm of the morning was a passing malady belonging to the cold, like an attack of croup to a child, were the utter apathy and indifference with which Dr. Williams treated the account, and his not thinking it deserving of attention in the morning, nor his neglect requiring apology. Not making the slightest remark upon it, nor suggesting there had arisen any cause for altering our plans, he let me even then send my only efficient servant (my maid) per rail to ask the Duke to prepare rooms on the ground floor. If Dr. Williams had then even a beginning suspicion of serious illness or defined disease his duty was to have warned me, the mother, the only relative there with him, who had furnished him with every information to guide that was in my power; had he given me the smallest hint, had he even said, 'I do not like this symptom,' I should then have taken those precautions he did not take; I should have procured some skilful surgeon, if an examination was deemed justifiable at the time or considered necessary for future treatment. I should have had the advantage of broad daylight and ample time to the surgeon for deliberate thought. I should have procured needful help to support a heavy young man should another attack come on, and procured those common necessaries for the surgeon of which the house was bare. (Seven hours of good daylight saw my son quiet and at ease.) After I had taken all possible precautions, if there existed obscure disease I had at least done all I could. I should have had all the advantages which money could procure; all the help which science could give, the result beyond human means and I should have been resigned; but as it was, in an unfurnished, dark room, during the fast-advancing dusk, without the smallest warning or preparation of any sort, obliged to send out every minute to buy every little item at the cost of precious time lost—feathers to probe the cut, allumettes to see if the air passed through the windpipe, tearing up my night-dress for rag, cutting the strings of my petticoat for the surgeons, waiting on them myself because there were no servants, expired our only son. No pauper could have died more denuded of chances, no wandering Hagar see her son perish more helplessly or more alone. I could not send my only remaining servant into the country, even if I could have had the cruelty uselessly to startle the father by nightfall with the news that the son for whom the doctor bid him prepare ground-floor rooms lay already a dead man; comparatively well, comfortable, and at ease at half-past 4 p.m., dead before 6 o'clock. Both doctors wished to examine the body for their conflicting opinions, so I rolled myself in a blanket on the floor that night, to watch the corpse, until I could lock the room in the morning. The death was occasioned as follows :—

After my fright in the morning I refused to go down into the country without some medical man, and this precaution of mine alone procured the chance of there even being some one to send for a surgeon when the crisis came. Dr. Williams said he would see if there was any one willing to take the situation, and would call at half-past 4 o'clock, to tell me if he succeeded. I said that would suit well, as Dr. Hardinge would then call and better explain than I did the morning attack. My son remained quite easy until this second fatal visit at half-past 4. He had just said, 'Mother. I am all right again now,' as Dr. Williams arrived. Soon after followed the young doctor he had found. We were introduced, and I returned to my son with Dr. Williams. I was sitting opposite, weary with the morning's exertion, when my attention was attracted to the rough manner in which Dr. Williams was using his instrument, for hearing on Earl St. Maur's chest; being rather a deaf old man, he was pressing and stamping it with some violence. Then, being short and small, I saw him kneeling on the small bedstead, leaning over my son, who was quietly answering the other's questions. I had just began to think how imprudent for a patient who was to be kept very quiet, when Dr. Williams passed his fingers over and down the throat. My son started up with a scream—'Oh, God! what pain! Quick, mother, the ether' (which had recovered him before). I ran to fetch it from the outer room—kept there because of the smell. A woman I had hired half an hour before to spare the servant ran in; so did the young doctor. It was not so severe a seizure as in the morning. My son could still loudly call for remedies and give orders. I besought Dr. Williams to give the medicine left with me. He made a face of contempt, saying. 'It is not suited,' without knowing even what it was, except that Dr. Hardinge left it. Then, as my son became speechless, he whispered to the young doctor—I thought to fetch some medicine of his own. After this he seemed to lose all presence of mind or tire of his position. For an instant or two he flapped a kerchief, sprinkled with ether, before the patient's face, instead of holding the bottle to his nostrils, as Dr. Hardinge had done, then seemed to waver under the weight of the young man. I could not get up between. He let him drop back like a log of wood, the woman letting go when she saw Dr. Williams do so. If then he had merely said to me, 'He must be placed in the light,' I should, without questioning, have moved the bed on castors easily and gently to the window in readiness, though without a conception as to the coming tragedy. He did nothing, said nothing, rendered incompetent, I believe, by his guilty conscience. The door opened suddenly. Two strangers rush in, the dining table pushed away with some loss of time, the bedstead dragged swiftly and violently to the far end; where the only window was, and too late. Already a dying man, the surgeon opened the windpipe. There lay the man with the 'feeble heart,' that required stimulants and to move gently; there lay the man with, perhaps, inflamed larynx, and perhaps diseased lungs, with his chest bare to the waist, a rainy day, the window opened upon him, exposed to the chill of evening, losing blood, and the shock alone sufficient to end him. His hypocritical murderer pretending to bring back life with chicken broth, choking every effort to speak with a spoonful. I ought then to have interfered. I ought to have pushed them all away, and let him die in peace, with the clasp at least of a friendly hand, instead of four strange faces. But the ignorant cling to a straw. I dared not lose the wildest chance, even when my reason told me it was hopeless. Also ignorant Dr. Williams said St. Maur was unconscious. This was entirely false. He shut his eyes because he would not look at the man he must have known had killed him, for when, feeling positive all would soon be over, I advanced and said, 'All his wishes I knew and would follow out,' he opened wide his eyes, turned towards me, made a great effort to explain something, choked again by Williams as he opened his mouth, gave a great shudder, and expired. When dying myself I will rather creep under a hedge, or into the cleft of a rock like a wounded animal than be subjected to the humiliating aggravations I saw inflicted, and had not the wit to prevent, stupified by the swiftness of all these horrors, but I can't forget it or forgive myself. The surgeon was the only person who seemed to feel his responsibility, which, in fact, he ought not to have been made to share. He turned round and asked 'Are there no relatives?' Well he might be astonished that the machine waiting and serving them as in a dream was—the mother! When Dr. Williams sat down by his victim at half-past 4 I am certain he was as ignorant as myself of my son's disease. Whatever *post mortem* opinion he chooses now to announce, whatever obscure disease may possibly have existed, and which ultimately might have produced death, his only opportunity for pretending to have ascertained sufficient to form an opinion was the fatal fingering of the throat, and watching the death throes afterwards. It is not possible, as facts happened, that he could have acted in good faith towards his patient; it is not possible he could have deemed it advantageous or for his benefit either for inflamed larynx or tumour on the glottis to pinch and press a man's throat. It is not possible he could have deemed dusk of evening in the darkest corner of a dark room, with no one present but a lady, an advantageous moment for investigation. That which I was fully conscious of at the moment—I told the surgeon at the time—is now yet more my deliberate conviction. The real cause of death was Dr. Williams' reckless investigation to confute a rival and gratify his selfish professional vanity, for which he sacrificed the life of a man, and produced a sudden and torturing death. Earl St. Maur died of spasm of the larynx, provoked and brought on by Dr. Williams, and then neglected and made hopeless by his incompetency. His interest in his patient's welfare may be measured by his leaving him in the first seizure to live or die as chance directed, and with several hours of good daylight wasted afterwards is tempted by his evil spirit at the most disadvantageous moment for his victim to gratify his curiosity, because a few moments more will bring his rival there also; and if that young patient is able to reach home on the morrow he will naturally return to the care of the doctor near that home who first attended him, and he, the 'Consultation Physician,' who never saw him but twice before—never even heard him cough—will lose his only opportunity about a contested opinion and gratification of his curiosity. That young man looking up confidingly in his face is nothing to him but a medical puzzle, the map of a strange country, where his cruel finger is tracking a theory to jot down afterwards with exultation his pretended discovery of the death source; his opinion; his evil spirit tempts; he takes advantage of the ignorant, wretched mother by his side. Not at first comprehending what he is at, he presses the throat, and, alarmed at the fatal results, summons on a forlorn hope surgeons to share a needless responsibility. Never can I forgive myself my want of presence of mind in protecting my son as I might have done, as I ought to have done—the miserable imbecility of permitting a man who left him to live or die in the morning to examine or meddle with him afterwards. I am justly punished by the haunting ever-present horror of that scene. The wording of Dr. Williams' certificate for burial, '*Extro thoracic* tumor,' though worthless in itself (as I now know), for all was conjecture, arouses my just indignation, the more because the wretched pretence of a definite opinion could only be gained through his crime, and after dissection of a still breathing subject. He never hinted at the existence of any malady but 'feeble heart,' and perhaps 'diseased corner of left lung,' and lost his only opportunity of judging him alive by refusing to attend him in danger. There is no redress for this species of murder; but my duty towards society, other mothers, and my lost son impels me at least not to permit such a death to pass without protest and complaint.

"DUCHESS OF SOMERSET.

"Bulstrode Gerard's Cross, Oct. 1869."

In conclusion the Solicitor-General asked, what could Dr. Williams do under such circumstances but bring this action, and call upon the Duke and Duchess of Somerset to come forward, if they could, and maintain the charges which they had made? While he desired, as was his duty, to think of nothing but the character and interests of Dr. Williams in the case, he was not forbidden from doing justice to the conduct and character of an opponent. No man with a heart in his breast would think of dealing harshly or using severe language to a mother bereaved of her only son, for any judgment, however erroneous, which she might form, or any language, however severe, in which she might express it. If the statements were made under *bona fide* belief, he would not censure a person who had made them under such affecting circumstances; but they must have been made in the belief of their truth, and under such circumstances as would justify any sensible man in believing that they were honest, *bona fide*, and true statements in the mouth of the person who made them. But he had another duty to perform,—to point out that to a person in the plaintiff's position the statement of such a libel, if uncontradicted and unchallenged, was absolute professional ruin. The whole matter was a most unfortunate and grievous mistake of facts, which left the plaintiff no choice but to bring his action and have the matter properly investigated.

At the close of the Solicitor-General's opening,

Mr. Hawkins rose and said that he should only be discharging his duty to the Duke and Duchess, and also to himself in his own position, in stating at once frankly and fairly that so far as regarded all portions of the libel which imputed to the plaintiff guilt or misconduct, want of honesty, integrity, and *bona fide* in his treatment of the case which had been intrusted to him he utterly, absolutely, and unreservedly withdrew them all. He believed that the plaintiff had acted to the best of his skill and with all that knowledge he was known to possess. He stated that openly and fairly, and he did not know that he could do more, or that any human being could do more. Although he could not agree with the Solicitor-General in every minute particular, he did not wish in the least degree to impute or suggest anything at all derogatory to the personal honour or professional honour of the plaintiff. The Solicitor-General had stated that before the operation was performed the Duchess had been informed that it was about to be made. The impression upon her mind at the time she wrote the pamphlet was that she had not been so informed, otherwise she would not have put her hand to any of the passages in it. He did not wish to be understood in the least degree as reiterating or imputing to Dr. Williams one single particle of dishonour or breach of professional duty, and he frankly and fairly withdrew all imputations which had been made, and desired this retractation to be understood in the fullest and most unreserved manner. No doubt the mind of the Duchess was frenzied by that terrible and harrowing scene which was always present to her, and which would ever be before her till her own eyes were closed in death. In concluding his remarks (which were made with great feeling) Mr. Hawkins said he trusted that his friend, the Solicitor-General, would give the Duchess credit for having at the time she penned the libel acted with perfect *bona fides*, and he was quite sure his friend would also give him (Mr. Hawkins) credit for having made the apology and retractation in the spirit in which it was intended.

After a few kindly expressions had fallen from the Solicitor-General in reply, a verdict was entered by consent for the plaintiff for £5 5s., which carries with it the costs of the cause.

Baron Bramwell said to the jury it was a very satisfactory termination to the case. The narrative undoubtedly was a libel; and what made it worse was the evident honesty with which it had been written, and, although this took away any moral stain from the writer of it, it made it the more necessary for the plaintiff to take action, and he could not be blamed for having done so.

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Bombay, 23rd November, 1869.

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A first-rate high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart by McNaught, and Smith.

Just Landed ex Fifeshire.

A new English-built self-driving or Patent phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A Velocipide.

The property of a Gentleman.

A very handsome light miniature Landau Sociable with lamps, pole and shaft by Ness.

A nearly new light English-built buggy.

The property of a Gentleman.

2 sets of very best Kersey horse clothings.

The property of a Gentleman.

1 second-hand English-built Hansom Cab by Robson & Co.

A ditto single-seat phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light, English-built mail phaeton by Lewis.

Just Landed.

A very handsome mail phaeton by Kinross.

Also,

2 nearly new hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Grant and Son.

A new English-built cab buggy on C. springs, by Silk & Sons.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.

A light curricle, with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure, by Pearce and Countze, Longacre, with two harness saddles.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, Collins' patent axles and lancewood shafts.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton, with lamps, pole, and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.

Also,

A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
9th March 1870.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Outward Infirmities.—Before the discovery of these remedies many cases of sores, ulcers, &c., were pronounced to be hopelessly incurable because the treatment pursued tended to destroy the strength it was incompetent to preserve, and to exasperate the symptoms it was inadequate to remove. Holloway's Pills exert the most wholesome powers over the unhealthy flesh or skin, without barring the patient from fresh air and exercise, and thus the constitutional vigour is husbanded while the most malignant ulcers, abscesses, and skin diseases are in process of cure. Both Ointment and Pills make the blood richer and purer, instead of permitting it to fall into that poor and watery state so fatal to many labouring under chronic ulcerations.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, the airy ROOMS lately occupied by MR. JAMESON as a dwelling, in Dady Building, Meadow Street.—Apply to MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co.
15th March 1870.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED with SMALL CAPITAL in a remunerative business, a European to take the place of one compelled to return to England—would be required to travel.—Apply with references to

J. S. CLEARY, Solicitor, Forbes Street.

WANTED, two BILL COLLECTORS. Salary Rs. 30 per month each. Two Sureties for Rs. 1,000 jointly required for each. No one need apply who has not passed the requisite examination.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT, Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 16th March 1870.

WANTED for EMPLOYMENT under the Political Agent, Kolhapoor and Southern Mahratta Country—

1. An OVERSEER for the KOLHAPOOR STATE. Salary Rs. 150, to rise gradually to Rs 250. The qualifications required for the upper subordinate establishment of the Public Works Department will be expected, and at least 10 years' practical experience on works.

2. An OVERSEER for the MEERUJ STATE. Salary Rs. 80, to rise gradually to Rs. 100. Qualifications as above, and five years' practical experience.

Candidates should apply personally, if possible, either to J. HART, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer for Reclamations, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CHARLES MANT, Captain R.E.
Executive Engineer, Kolhapoor.
Executive Engineer's Office, Kolhapoor, 22nd February 1870.

NOTICES.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
17th November, 1869.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.
PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

DICKSON & Co.'s AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL, No. 3, FORBES STREET, will be OPEN on the 12th instant. Messrs. D. & Co. have spared no expense to make their Establishment the most comfortable and recherche. Tiffin, Billiard, and Reading Rooms in the Fort. Breakfast and Dinners for large or small parties on the shortest notice. Wines, Spirits and Beer of the best Brands procurable. Hot Tiffins sent to any part of the Fort. Messrs. D. & Co., having had great experience in out-door catering, are prepared to supply on the shortest notice Wedding Breakfasts, Ball Suppers, and Pic Nic Parties.

10th March 1870.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—MR J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of sizes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.
A large assortment of Hammers.
Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.
Whitworth's Taps and Dies.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.
Beams and Scales and Weights.
A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.

18th March 1870. W. NICOL & Co.

PRINTING MATERIALS, MACHINERY, and TOOLS for SALE:—

ATHOL PRESS, 19 by 26, with 6 Iron Plates

CARDBOARD CUTTING MACHINE.

PAPER CUTTING MACHINE.

MILLBOARD CUTTING MACHINE.

TREADLE PAGING MACHINE, with 2 sets of figures.

INK TABLE, post folio and foolscap.

LITHOGRAPHIC ROLLERS, inches 11, 12

BRASS RULES, to sizes.

BLUE RULING INK PASTE.

BRASS RULE CUTTER.

WROUGHT IRON CHASES, foolscap.		
Ditto	Demy.	
Ditto	Royal, 20 by 26.	
Ditto	Post folio, 7 by 15.	
Ditto	Quarto, 8 by 10	

PICK and LEY BRUSHES.

TREBLE CASES.

ROLLER STOCK and FRAME, Demy.
Do. Do. Foolscap.

BOXWOOD SCRAPERS, inches 10, 12, 14, 18, 24.

FRENCH METAL FURNITURE.

BEST AMERICAN POTASH, in jars of 56 lbs. each.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES of sizes.

MR. J. NEUBERG undertakes orders for Machines, Presses, and Materials manufactured by Messrs. Hughes and Kimber, by whom he has been appointed SOLE AGENT for WESTERN INDIA.

Orders for Types will also be promptly executed. H. & K.'s Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.

Meadow Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz :—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades, Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

"KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Interest and Responsibility of RUSHORDAS GOCULDAS in the Firm of the undersigned, originally carried on in Bombay and the interior under the style of KESSOWJEE JADDOWJEE, ceased by mutual agreement on Magsur Vud Amas of Hindoo year 1926, corresponding with 1st January 1870.

MOOLJEE LILADHUR.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that THAKAR HEERJEE BHANJEE has CEASED to be a PARTNER in the firm of PURMANUND PRANJEEVUN, Cloth Merchants, having a place of business in the New Cloth Market, from 3rd day of March, 1870, and that the said Thakar Heerjee Bhanjee has from that day no authority or power to sign in the name of the said firm of Purmanund Pranjeevun.—Dated this 19th day of March 1870.

PURMANUND PRANJEEVUN.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—CALL of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share on both classes of shares now Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 paid; making Rs. 130-14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £1, and £6 per share called up.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of this Company holding shares in India upon which Rs. 109-1-5 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £10 and £4 per share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per share upon both classes of shares (making Rs. 13 -14-6 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £12 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 26th April next at the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 26th April, the holders of the shares will not be entitled to receive interest upon any portion of their shares, so long as such Call remain unpaid, but will nevertheless be chargeable with interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Companies' Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs. 87-4-5 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £8 and £14 per share respectively) upon any portion of their shares, is continued to the shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

H. P. LEMESURIER, Agent.
Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, 15th March 1870.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.
22 APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand and enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Hoop Iron.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON AND Co.

INURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—
ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHIEF OFFICE.
BARTHOLOMEW LANE, BANK, LONDON, E.C.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.
PRESIDENT.—SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.
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Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., (member of the Indian Council).
Thomas Masterman, Esq., (Director of the Bank of England).
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Thomas Charles Smith, Esq., Oxford Sq., Hyde Park.

AUDITORS.
Lord Richard Grosvenor, M. P.
Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Richard Hoare, Esq.

FIRE RISKS

Of an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of Premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon proposals submitted, to issue Policies, and to settle claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over NINETY-FOUR LACS OF RUPEES (which is irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than FIVE CRORES of RUPEES, coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.

Subscribed Capital	£ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital	£ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets	Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.	E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.
E. Morriss, Esq.	and
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.	H. E. Bright, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring	£8,650,615- 8-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,693,344-18- 6
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were	£843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit	" 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above	" 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the Hours, Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

GEORGE NICOLL AND Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,
(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salcrubici)	12 as. "

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

HOUSEHOLD SOAP FOR THE BATH OR TOILET.

Prepared expressly for India by
PEARS AND SON,
Manufacturers for more than fifty years of the celebrated
TRANSPARENT SOAPS.

PERFUMED BAR SOAPS.

Assorted: viz., BROWN WINDSOR, ELDER FLOWER, GLYCERINE, HONEY, LAVENDER, MARSHMALLOW, OATMEAL, ROSE, or SUNFLOWER OIL.

Per 1s. 6d. bars of 1 lb.	Per box of 14 bars
Cash, as. 14; Credit, Rs. 1.	Cash, Rs. 11; Credit, Rs. 12-8.

BROWN WINDSOR.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credt. Rs a.
A very superior quality of this old favourite, per 1s. 6d. packet of 1lb	1 2	1 4

SCENTED SOAPS IN BOXES,

Of 3 Tablets each; Glycerine, Honey, Lavender, Mallow, or Sunflower, single box	1 2	1 4
Ditto ditto dozen boxes	12 0	13 8

MESSES AND HOUSEHOLDERS will find these Soaps economical, effectually detergent, and agreeable.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

OVERLAND REQUISITES.

AIR CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.
BINOCULAR GLASSES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 70.
CAMP CHAIRS (folding, light and strong), from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16.
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Coconada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, &c., of the first qualities only.
COCOA PASTE; COFFEE ESSENCE, from as. 12 to Rs. 2.
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, containing in moderate space materials for Backgammon, Bezique, Card Games, Chess, Dice, Dominoes, Draughts, and a Race Game complete, with guides and markers for Bezique and Whist, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 65.
CORKSCREWS. LEVER KNIVES, in variety; from as. 14 to Rs. 8.
CUTLERY, of the best manufacture.
DRESSING BAGS, CASES, AND ROLLS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 200.
DRAM FLASKS AND DRINKING CUPS, from Rs 1-6 to Rs. 300.
EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR. the original and genuine, from Rs. 1 to Rs. 7.
INFANT'S FOOD, of the most approved kinds.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, (for which the Company are Sole Agents) in bottles and jars from 1 oz. to 1 lb.
LUNCHEON BASKETS, completely fitted.
MILK, Condensed (Swiss) or Desiccated
OVERLAND TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 30.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Pies, Sausages, Soups, &c.
PIPES AND TOBACCO, of various descriptions.
POCKET CANTEENS AND SANDWICH CASES, in the most compact forms.
PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS, of the most convenient and secure forms.
RAILWAY RUGS AND STRAPS; a large choice.
SOAPS, MARINE AND TOILET, and Cases for Toilet Soaps.
STATIONERY. Papers and Envelopes expressly suited for Postal Correspondence and sundries of every description.
TRAVELLING BAGS, Carpet, Clothes, Courier, Dressing, Hand, and Money, from Rs. 3 to Rs 200.
WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS, Champagnes, Brandies, &c. &c.
WRITING AND TOURIST'S CASES in a variety of forms

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.
6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
No. 19, MEADOW STREET

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, carriages and horse, at Tardeo, opposite Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION.
By Order of the Administrator General.

Rustomjee Pestonjee will sell by public auction, on Monday next, the 28th instant, at his late residence, Tardeo, the property of the late Mr. Brown Brown, late Manager of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, deceased, consisting of blackwood tables, chairs, couches, sideboard, hatstand, screens, plated glass and porcelainware, a plated 3 light hanging argand lamp, a square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Son, a harmonium, pictures, Canary birds in cages, books, cooking utensils, wearing apparel and variety of other articles.

At 2 o'clock.

A buggy with horse and harness, a four wheel dog-cart.

The property will be on view from Saturday, the 26th instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
Bombay, 25th March 1870.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.
AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.
FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow Saturday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will submit to public competition, the following goods and articles at their auction rooms in Meadow Street, No. 25, opposite to the Oriental Bank, viz. :—A quantity of Lisbon, port and other wines, porcelain door plates, Hobb's brass door and chests locks, bronze lamp balls and chains, 150 dozen glass tumblers, a few bundles of gold leaves a few jars of salted salmon, a few loaves of crystalized refined sugar, muslin gown pieces, Railway rugs, a few carboys of salad oil, panorama balls, pictures, blackwood and other furnitures, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

Any carriages and horses offering.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers
Bombay, 25th March 1870.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

This day Friday, the 25th instant, and the day following, Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort, the following, viz. :—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, consisting of grey dhoties, coloured sarees, grey shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, T cloths, &c.

Blackwood carved furniture, comprising round and dressing tables, camp cot, conversation and sofa couches, easy and arm chairs, child's cradle, pier tables, cupboards, &c., also child's carriages, albums, flower vases with domes, glass fancy articles, sugar pots, soap boxes toilet bottles, centre pieces, candlesticks, Bohemian glass liquor sets, walking sticks, marble figures and ornaments, &c

An assortment of superior kerosine oil table lamps, in great variety, rich engravings in gilt and other frames, plated and bronzed hanging argand lamps, a few weighing scales, 15 bundles of Bengal twine, 12 plated ice pitchers, 2 cases of best eau-de-cologne, &c

Also, to be sold by auction, one new copper-fastened boat with 2 oars without mast and sail, as it now lies in the Custom House Bunder

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A new English-built buggy with a well-bred bay Arab horse, 5 years old. Price Rs. 900.

An English-built double-seated brougham by Kesterton with lamps, pole, &c

Madeira in cases.
Cases of Castilion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Few barrels of T beer in quarts and pints.
Few dozen best sherry in quarts.
For particulars apply to the undersigned

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 25th March 1870.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of elegant costly carved blackwood furniture, rich plated glass and porcelain ware, hanging and lamps, clock, pictures, piano, horses, carriages, &c., &c., being the property of Dr. W. S. Eccles, at his bungalow, Malabar Hill, opposite to Police Chowky.

Mehrjee Johnston and Co. are favoured to submit to sale by public auction, on Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1870, the whole of the elegant costly carved blackwood furniture, &c., of the above Gentleman changing his residence. Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 25th March 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of TIMBER.

To-morrow Saturday, the 26th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at [illegible] Darookhana Bunder.

200 logs first class teak
75 tons scantling teak
50 " boards, teak
50 " planks, teak

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday the 28th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms the following :—

7 bales grey shirtings
5 ditto ditto madapollams
3 ditto ditto T cloths
5 cases T. red diamond lappets
3 ditto ditto doria
2 ditto cotton handkerchiefs

POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE
IN SMALL LOTS

6 cases 600 pieces 20 yards 40 inch white jaconets No L 75, 85, 95, 105, 115 and 125
1 ditto 150 ditto 10 ditto 40 inch Swiss doria stripes
1 ditto 150 ditto 10 ditto 40 inch elastic books stripes
1 ditto 100 ditto 28 ditto 26 inch fine dyed cambric
4 ditto 240 ditto 20 ditto 44 inch white mull mulls, Nos. 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, and 100

An invoice of FRESH OILMANSTORES by the celebrated and well-known Purveyors CROSSE and BLACKWELL, just landed from the ship Art Union, consisting of assorted pickles, essence anchovies, white wine, malt and raspberry vinegars, French capers, Spanish olives, salad oil, Imperial and Worcester sauces, Durham mustard, tart fruits, gooseberries, assorted jams, orange marmalade, red currant jelly, Oxford sausages, maccaroni, vermicelli, American salmon in 1 lb. tins, French butter, &c &c.

An invoice of Victoria crystal glassware, consisting of wine, claret, liquor and champagne glasses, goblets, tumblers, sodawater tumblers, wine coolers, finger cups, &c.

A rosewood cottage pianoforte by T J Beswick with cover

4 casks white cocheneal

By order of Cursondass Dewjee's Sons, on account of Sadilall Joravursing, the mortgagor :—

Gold chain, watch guard, breast-pins, lockets, ear-rings, bracelets, brooches, buttons, rings, &c

AT 2 P. M.

A second-hand serviceable dog-cart with a powerful quiet horse and plated mounted harness

AUCTION SALE of most costly and artistically carved blackwood and ebony, &c., &c., household furniture, silver and platedware, mostly Elkington's rich glass and crockery ware, chandeliers, candelabras, argand lamps, pier glasses, marble and alabaster statues, vases and flower pots, paintings and engravings, carriages and horses, as well as a variety of nice articles, together with a valuable collection of singing and other birds, and a lot of choice and rare plants, garden furniture and fountains, &c., &c., at Bungalow No. 302, Middle Colaba.

On Tuesday, the 29th instant, and the day following at 12 o'clock in the noon, Messrs. Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on account of the concerned at Bungalow No. 302 Middle Colaba, the whole of the very valuable household furniture, sterling silver, platedware, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., now in the occupancy of M. P. Tuback, Esq, the same consisting of sterling silver dish covers, cruet frames, salt cellars, mustard pots, candlesticks, sets of spoons forks and knives, and a lot of other things, plated ware consisting of a set of dish covers with a substantial case for the same, knives, spoons, and forks, dessert knives and forks, cruet frames, candlesticks with three lights epergne, tea and coffee services, salvers of different sizes, venison dish, salt cellars, mustard pots, &c., &c., richly and artistically carved open worked best seasoned blackwood and ebony furniture such as drawing room couches and chairs, chiffoniers, pier and side tables, round tables with white marble tops, Ebony chairs, screens of the very best make and carving easy chairs lined with velvet, whatnots, hatstands, carpets, best English made pier glasses, an eight light chandelier by Green and Niver, double and single light hanging and table argand lamps, candelabras, &c., together with a first rate telescope, dining table and chairs for 18 persons, a large English-made sideboard with marble top and pier glasses to its back, blackwood side board, dumb waiter and a set of six blackwood cupboards all to match made of the best wood and fitted with Chubb's locks for keeping silver plated glassware &c., &c., China sugar jars on ebony stands, iron and brass bedsteads, mahogany and a large sized Chubb's fireproof safe on a substantial blackwood stand, walnutwood presses with plate glass, washing stands, dressing and cheval glass, marble and alabaster vases, marble statues of the Prince and Princess of Wales on marble pedestals as well as of the late Duke of Wellington, flower vases and pots as well as a pair of marble lions and a pair of marble dogs, valuable paintings and engravings, &c. An English made walnutwood writing table with Chubb's lock, a full sized copying machine on a mahogany stand with three drawers supported on iron legs, a singing bird on stand, choice Bohemian glass and porcelain vases, iron benches for the garden, iron flower stands and pots of sizes, wooden tubs and China English and country made flower pots with very rare and choice plants, an iron fountain and a garden water engine and a pair of iron arches together with a galvanised iron ditto together with iron lamp post fitted with very handsome garden lanterns, wooden fencings, iron pipes for Vehar water together with tanks for collecting water and a lot of garden tiles and a brougham, a shigram and buggy with three horses and harnesses and a lot of sundry articles.

N.B.—Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view to-morrow.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

PONY—A handsome chesnut pony, 6 years old, strong and willing, with saddle and bridle complete, can be seen at an hour's notice, suitable for Hackney players

A good dog-cart, light and stylish, with set of good English harness, slightly used, price for all Rs. 250

A very handsome chestnut Arab horse, about 13 hands, very fast, jumps well, and good tempered, carries a lady, would make an excellent pigsticker. Can be seen at an hour's notice

An elegant sociable with moveable German shutters and chesnut Arab horse and harness complete

An unusually genteel mail phaeton, painted dark blue

TO LET.—Two airy and commodious ROOMS on the upper floor of No. 3 Marine Street, very suitable for offices near the Custom House, Elphinstone Circle and most of the public offices.

WANTED to purchase a light English-built new or nearly new Landeau, adapted for 1 horse.

Bombay, 25th March 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY,
No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow Saturday, the 26th inst., Messrs. Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollums, jaconets, &c.

5 bales grey shirtings 8 lbs.

AT 1 P. M.

1 second-hand single seated brougham.
1 strong buggy with horse and harness.
4 velocipedes.
1 self-driving pheaton with Australian horse 15 hands high.
1 Do. pheaton and several other horses.

AUCTION SALE of valuable English walnutwood and mahogany and richly carved blackwood furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, a splendid mahogany square piano, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a remarkably light English-built sociable by Onken, a handsome high-caste Arab chesnut horse, harness, &c., at Victoria Road, Byculla.

On Monday, the 28th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above mentioned place, the valuable household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of E. M. HYNES, Esq., Civil Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner breakfast and dessert services, best plated ware, such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet, egg, and pickle frames, ice pitcher, bread basket, tea set, waiter, toast rack, a set of spoons and forks, a mahogany case containing 12 pair best plated dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles cutlery, &c., a first-rate double-barrelled rifle in case by Westly Richard, &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a round dining table for 10 persons, side board, whatnot, dining-room chairs, screens, a handsome English mahogany drawing-room suit consists of drawing-room and pier tables with marble tops, easy and drawing-room chairs, full-backed sofas, all covered with rich crimson silk damask, handsome papier machie and gilt chairs and teapoys, chiffoniers, teapoys, a first-rate full-toned mahogany square piano, first-rate cromolithographs and engravings in gilt and maple frames, handsome vases, parian figures with glass domes and stands, handsome English iron gilt four-post bedsteads, camp cots, iron folding ditto, a handsome English mahogany dressing table with marble top and mirror attached, blackwood dressing washing tables, wardrobes, clothes and gown press, China camphorwood chest of drawers, child's English iron cots, English towel horses, China bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A light English-built sociable by Onken, with a powerful chestnut Arab horse and a set English plated mounted harness, complete.

A old hansom cab.
A hunting saddle with furniture and bridle.
A young Surat cow.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern household furniture, plated glass, porcelain ware, a splendid piano, &c., at No. 30, Tank Road, Parell.

On Wednesday, the 30th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the neat and modern household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, piano, &c., the property of Mr. W. J. Williamson.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome English walnutwood, China, Ceylon-made ebonywood and elaborately carved blackwood furniture, Elkington's best plated rich crockery and glassware, beautiful crystal cut 10 and 12 light chandeliers, Tucker's plated single and 4 light argand lamps, magnificent pier glasses with console tables, a first-class English mahogany grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons, Thurston's full-size slate billiard table, a remarkably light English-built brougham by Thrupp and Maberly, London, horses, choice plants, &c., at ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill.

On Monday the 4th, Tuesday the 5th, and Wednesday the 6th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, carriage, horse, &c., the property of GEORGE FOGGO, Esq., proceeding to Europe. The same comprises, elegant rich star cut glassware, and dessert set to match by Osler, handsome green and gold and blue and gold dinner services, richly painted and gilt dessert ditto for 24 persons, Elkington's best platedware, such as a set of melon pattern dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet stand, ice pitcher, handsome epergne, dessert knives and forks with mother o'pearl handles in cases, a pair of double-branched candlesticks with shades, cutlery, &c., elaborately carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining table in 8 pieces for 24 persons, sideboard, dumb waiter, hatstand, elaborately carved easy, prodieu and drawing-room chairs, full-backed conversation sofas, tete a tete couches, a handsome centre ottoman (consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs) all covered with rich gold silk damask, magnificent arch pier glasses in rich gilt frames, handsome gilt console tables with marble tops (to match), a first-class English mahogany grand piano by John Broadwood and Sons expressly made to order for Indian climate with all the latest improvements, really a fine instrument, very elegant crystal cut 10 and 12 light chandeliers by Nask Tucker's plated single and 4 light hanging argand lamps, handsome rich cut double branched wall gerandoles, English oblong tables, pier and card tables, flower stands, rich Persian carpets, and rugs, English walnutwood canterbury, elaborately carved arch and partition screens with attached pier table made to order, a valuable 8 day clock by "French" a first-rate mahogany full size slate Billiard table by "Thurston," a bronze 6 light Billiard lamp by Borrouzhes and Watts, China easy chairs and sofa (to match) Ceylon made ebonywood chairs and sofa, lady's writing table (unique) and writing cabinet engravings in rosewood and maple frames, alabaster, solid marble, and bronze figures, handsome vases, lively group of the three Graces after Canova, four post bedstead, camp cots, reclining sofas, light bed-room chairs, richly carved dressing tables, ditto washing ditto with handsome China furniture, almiras, clothes and gown presses, toilet and cheval glasses, bookshelves, China earthen bathing tubs, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants in pots and tubs, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English built brougham by Thrupp and Maberly, London.

A ditto grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
A ditto chesnut ditto.
A set of English plated mounted double harness.
A hunting saddle and furniture by Peat, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, from 29th instant.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass, and porcelainware, first-class carriages, horses, &c., at Breach Candy.

On Monday the 11th, and Tuesday the 12th proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hon'ble SIR RICHARD COUCH, KNIGHT, Chief Justice.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Dog-cart, Arab horse and harness, the turn out in good order.

A bay Australian gelding, quiet, believed to be sound, height 14-3½.

Bombay, 25th March 1870. BENNETT & Co.

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